



# GAZA CRISIS APPEAL

September 2014 Update

[www.ochaopt.org](http://www.ochaopt.org)

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Coordination Saves Lives

# FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



**\$ 551.2 MILLION** REQUESTED

The Gaza Crisis Appeal presents the joint strategy of the humanitarian community, including UNRWA, to respond to the current crisis in the Gaza Strip. The Gaza Crisis Appeal is closely coordinated with the Palestinian Government's ongoing immediate response, as well as its early recovery and reconstruction strategy.

Amounts requested and planning figures will be updated if the situation on the ground requires and are valid as of 1 September 2014. The Gaza Crisis Appeal requirements are reflected in revised requirements for the 2014 Strategic Response Plan for the oPt

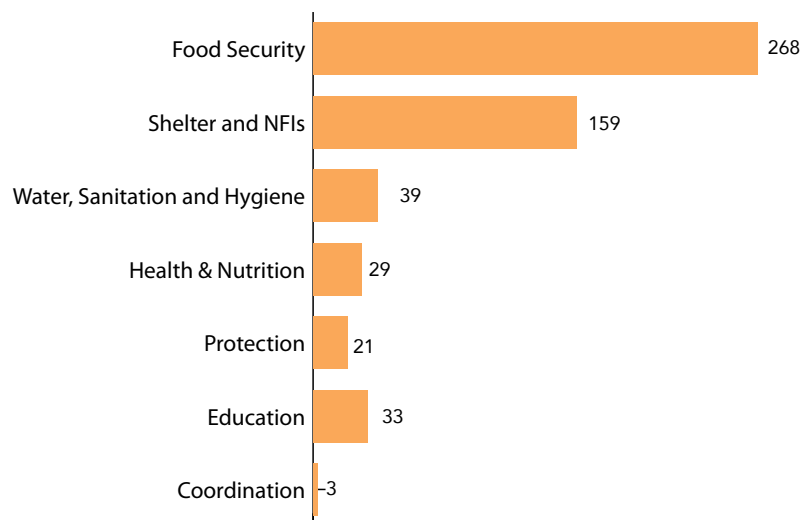


**1.8 MILLION**  
AFFECTED AS A RESULT OF THIS CRISIS



**100,000**  
ESTIMATED DISPLACED PEOPLE IN  
NEED OF IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE;  
ALL 1.8 MILLION ARE BEING  
TARGETED IN SOME WAY BY THE  
PROJECTS IN THIS APPEAL

## REQUIREMENTS BY CLUSTER (US\$ MILLION)



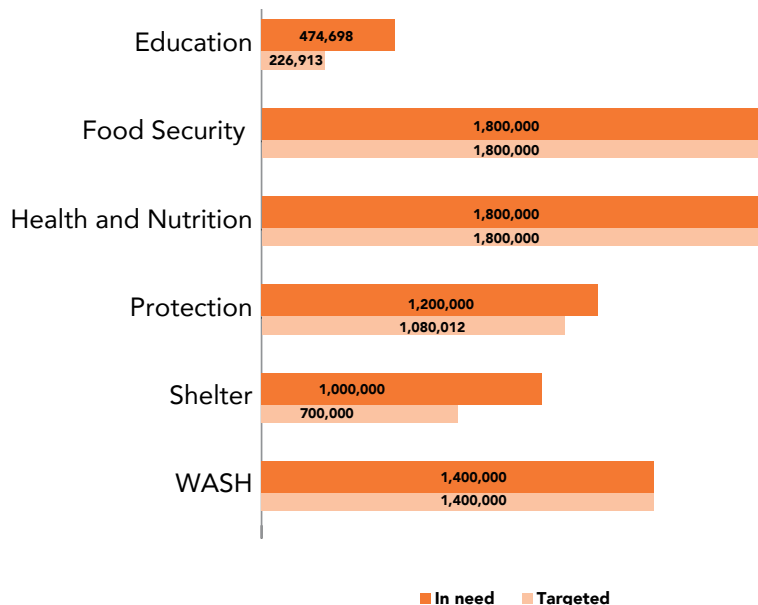
1. The appeal requirements will be reflected in the revised 2014 Strategic Response Plan.

## LINKING THE HUMANITARIAN STRATEGY WITH LONGER TERM RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN FOR GAZA

As with the SRP (former CAP), the Gaza Crisis Appeal has been prepared in close coordination with the Palestinian Government and draws upon priorities jointly identified as result of the need assessment process between the humanitarian community and the government ministries. The Gaza Crisis Appeal is a key component in the Government’s multi-phased strategy for response, as laid out in the Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan 2014-2017, which will be launched ahead of the donors’ conference in October 2014.

As part of the Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan the Government will initiate rapid and sustainable recovery with select priority interventions—particularly in areas beyond the scope of the humanitarian appeal, such as the private sector, utilities and essential government services - under the “Bridging to Recovery” Initiative in the coming weeks.

### PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED



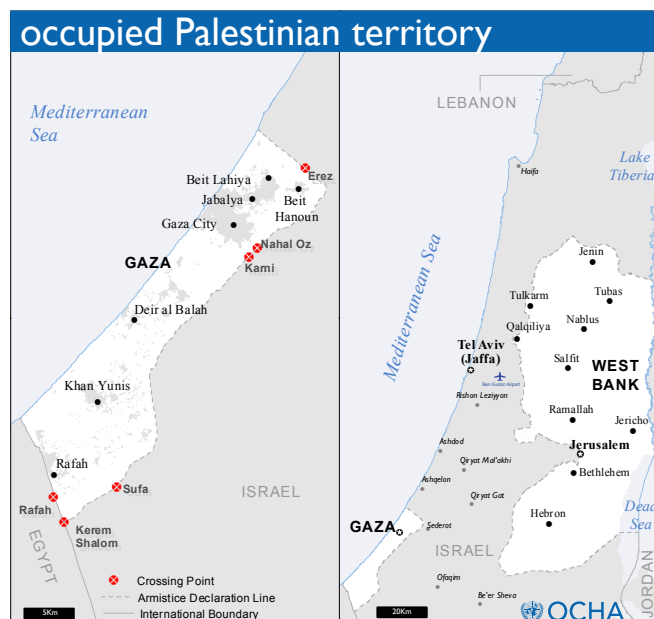
# OVERVIEW OF THE CRISIS

On 7 July 2014, the Israeli army launched a military operation, "Protective Edge", in the Gaza Strip. The bombardment and military ground operations have resulted in a very high civilian death toll, huge destruction and devastation of civilian buildings and infrastructure, and large scale displacement, unprecedented in the Gaza Strip since at least the start of the Israeli occupation in 1967. Every man, woman and child in the Gaza Strip - some 1.8 million people - have been directly affected by the conflict. While all geographic areas of Gaza were affected by the violence, many areas were damaged by extensive aerial bombardment, naval shelling and artillery fire, resulting in widespread loss of life and extensive damage to civilian property and public infrastructure, including the total destruction of some neighbourhoods. Following several short-lived cease-fires, on 26 August at 19:00 the parties to the conflict reached an open-ended cease-fire which has held to date.

The hostilities also had a severe impact on the Israeli civilian population. Communities and cities in the vicinity of the Gaza Strip in particular were under uninterrupted rocket and mortar fire by Palestinian factions, resulting in at least five civilian deaths, including one child, damage to property, and mass displacement.

At least 1,473 Palestinian civilians were killed, including 501 children and 257 women. Many fatalities involved multiple family members, with at least 142 Palestinian families having three or more members killed in the same incident, for a total of 739 fatalities<sup>1</sup>. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children and 2,088 women, were injured. Furthermore, five civilians, including one foreign national in Israel were killed (the status of one additional person killed in Israel is unknown) and dozens of Israeli civilians including at least six children have been directly injured by rockets, mortars or shrapnel. Throughout the hostilities, there was significant, credible information that the parties to the conflict on both sides violated international law, including actions that may amount to war crimes, particularly with respect to the principles of distinction, proportionality and precautions in attack.

Accountability for the lives lost, homes destroyed and damage wrought is crucial for individual victims and for communities and required by international law. Alleged



Map Source(s): OCHA oPL. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. Map created on 09.07.2014

violations must be investigated promptly, thoroughly, independently, impartially and effectively, including as part of an international process, and victims assured a remedy for harm suffered. The continued failure to ensure proper accountability on both sides following earlier escalations of hostilities in Gaza is a serious concern.

Explosive Remnants of War (ERW)<sup>2</sup> and other explosive hazards are widely dispersed in civilian areas throughout the Gaza Strip, posing an urgent humanitarian threat to the civilian population. This also limits the freedom of movement of humanitarian workers delivering essential lifesaving services, and will impede reconstruction efforts once the conflict has ended<sup>3</sup>.

The level of internal displacement has been staggering. At the height of the conflict an estimated 500,000 people - twenty-eight percent of the population - were internally displaced in UNRWA schools designated as emergency shelters, government schools and informal shelters, and with host families. Following the cease-fire that started on 26 August 2014, there was a dramatic decline in the number of IDPs, with the numbers in UNRWA designated shelters decreasing from 289,000 to 53,000 between 26 and 27 August. However, the numbers have been climbing gradually again with some 60,812 registered in 31 UNRWA shelters as of 3 September. The reason for the increase appears to



be a movement from government shelters – most of which have now closed – and host families to UNRWA shelters. An estimated 50,000 are staying with host families and 700 sheltering in two government schools. Schools presently used as shelters will require varying degrees of rehabilitation and ERW clearance where needed, in order to be ready for the new school year, the delay of which has affected nearly half a million children in Gaza.

Approximately five per cent of the housing stock has been rendered uninhabitable by the conflict. An estimated 18,000 housing units have been either destroyed or severely damaged, leaving more approximately 108,000 people homeless<sup>4</sup>. This is in addition to the pre-crisis housing deficit of 71,000 housing units, due to people living in overcrowded or inadequate conditions. The provision of temporary housing solutions to the homeless is one of the major challenges facing local authorities and the humanitarian community in the coming period.

Damage to public infrastructure is also unprecedented, further undermining an already precarious situation. Virtually the entire population is without adequate services, including electricity, clean water and quality healthcare. The Gaza Power Plant (GPP) remains inoperable following an Israeli airstrike on 29 July and despite extensive repairs, electricity outages of 18 hours a day continue in most areas across Gaza. Widespread damage to water and wastewater systems means that only 10 per cent of the population is receiving water once a day. Twenty-two schools were completely destroyed and 118 schools damaged by conflict, while over 67 hospitals and clinics have been damaged. Approximately 500,000 children are unable to start the new school year.<sup>5</sup>

The majority of the Gaza population has had at least some of its productive assets destroyed or negatively affected. According to the Palestinian Federation of Industries, 360 businesses and workshops were damaged, with 126 completely destroyed. With limited activity at the commercial crossings and extensive damage to private infrastructure and other productive assets, business activities were largely paralyzed during the operation. Hostilities forced farmers and herders to abandon their lands, and resulted in substantial direct damage to Gaza's 3,200 hectares of croplands as well as much of its agricultural infrastructure, including greenhouses, irrigation systems, animal farms, fodder

*[...] A brighter future for Gaza and for Israel depends on a sustainable ceasefire. It is up to the parties to live up to this responsibility... Any peace effort that does not tackle the root causes of the crisis will do little more than set the stage for the next cycle of violence... the blockade of Gaza must end; Israel's legitimate security concerns must be addressed... The Secretary-General urgently calls on both parties to return to meaningful negotiations towards a final status agreement that addresses all core issues and ends the 47-year occupation.*

Statement attributable to the Spokesman for the UN Secretary-General, 26 August.

stocks and fishing boats. Access to the sea was also prohibited for most of the 50 days of hostilities. The current fishing limit stands at six-nautical miles, which is still limiting the capacities of fishers in Gaza.

The Government and humanitarian partners have been carrying out rapid assessments to better understand the scope of needs now and in the months ahead, and scaling up their responses to reach people in need. The operating environment for humanitarian and government workers continues to be challenging, given the scale of needs and the presence of ERWs and other explosive hazards. Risk assessments of affected infrastructures with a high humanitarian value as well as awareness activities have taken place since the earliest stage of the emergency, and will be strengthened in the coming months to reduce the humanitarian impact of ERWs. Special focus is placed on identifying the needs of particularly vulnerable people, including children, female heads of households, the elderly, the disabled, new orphans and IDPs with host families. There is a heightened risk of domestic and gender-based violence during these difficult times, particularly among families living in overcrowded and stressful conditions.

This latest conflict has compounded and exacerbated the pre-existing dire situation of Palestinians in Gaza. The ongoing occupation, characterized by the blockade, control of the access restricted areas, denial of human rights and recurrent conflict, as well as internal political

instability have resulted in large scale poverty, an extremely fragile economy and aid dependency. Around two thirds of the population of Gaza were receiving food assistance prior to the crisis, and food insecurity or vulnerability to food insecurity affected 72 per cent of households. Unemployment has increased dramatically since mid-2013, following a halt of the illegal tunnel trade with Egypt, soaring from 28 per cent in the third quarter of 2013 to 45 per cent in the second quarter of 2014; nearly 70 per cent of young people aged 20-24 were unemployed in Gaza in Q2 2014. It is expected that labour market conditions in Gaza will further deteriorate following the conflict, exacerbating the impact of the blockade.

Although the terms of the cease-fire agreement, have not been officially released, some details have been made public via media reports. In addition to a complete cessation of military action by both sides, the agreement calls for a further opening of the crossings with Israel and Egypt to allow the easier flow of goods, including humanitarian aid and reconstruction equipment, alongside the transfer of control over the Gaza side of the crossings to the Palestinian Authority; a reinstatement of the six nautical miles fishing limit into the Mediterranean Sea; and the relaxation of access restrictions into areas up to 100 metres from Gaza's perimeter fence with Israel. Other issues are expected to be dealt with in the context of indirect negotiations scheduled to start in a month.

## The crisis in Gaza is far from over

This updated Gaza Crisis Appeal is seeking \$551.2 million to respond to the most basic needs of the population. However, humanitarian assistance and a

strong mobilization of resources alone will be insufficient for Gaza to recover, and we cannot return to the status quo ante.

All parties must allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded delivery of humanitarian relief for civilians in need. As the Occupying Power, Israel is responsible for ensuring that the basic needs of Palestinians are met. Adequate funding for the Appeal is critical; however pre-existing restrictions on materials needed to re-build homes, schools and hospitals, to repair roads, electricity lines and water and sanitation networks need to be lifted to restore the local economy and social services.

The last weeks of conflict have brought into stark relief the need for fundamental change – to allow Palestinians in Gaza to lead a normal life and ensure their ability to enjoy fully their human rights. The cumulative impact of years of violence and occupation has damaged the very fabric of society in Gaza. The lives of hundreds of thousands of children and youth have been overshadowed by recurrent violence, impunity, poverty and despair. Families have been separated and communities pulled apart. The ceasefire presents an opportunity to bring about transformational change in Gaza – from death and despair to hope and opportunity. Without such change, recovering from the past 50 days of conflict will be near impossible and the ground will be laid for another round of hostilities in the future.

# MULTI-CLUSTER/SECTOR INITIAL RAPID ASSESSMENT (MIRA) FINDINGS

On 13, 18 and 19 August, under the coordination of OCHA and in close cooperation with line ministries, an Inter-Cluster Joint Multi-Cluster/Sector Initial Rapid Assessment (MIRA) was conducted in Gaza at Governorate and Municipality levels with the aim of gathering baseline information on the humanitarian situation and needs arising from the conflict in Gaza to inform the humanitarian response to the current situation. Representation of different segments of the population including women, children, and persons with disabilities, the elderly and internally displaced persons was ensured.

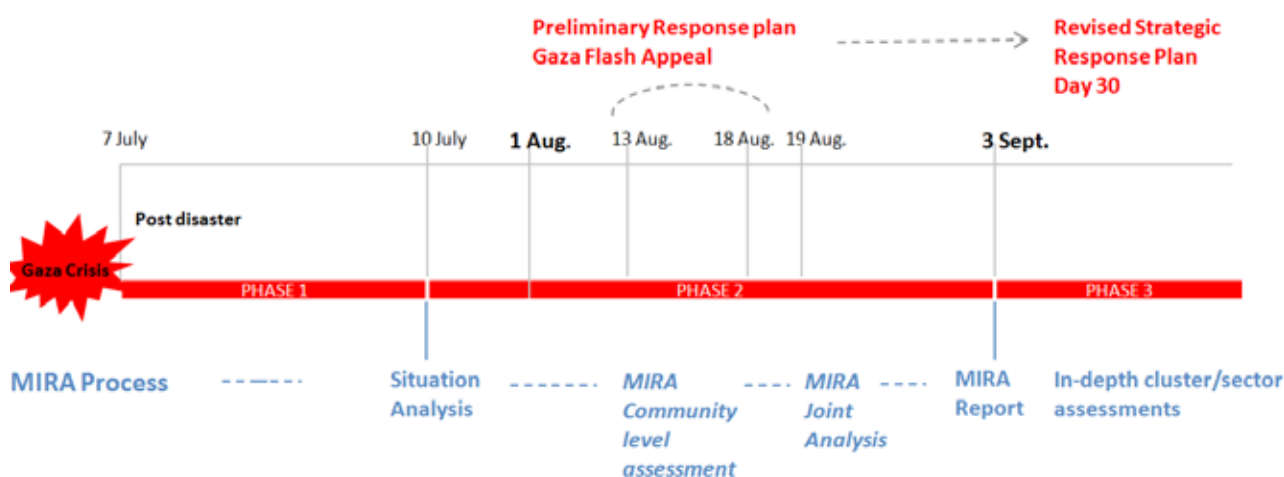
The specific objectives of the assessment were to:

1. Better understand the needs of people affected by the crisis
2. Better prioritize needs to help the most vulnerable receive appropriate and timely assistance
3. Create a common operational picture on which to inform strategic planning and revise Gaza Appeal
4. Facilitate the sharing of resources to ensure an even coverage of the affected area

Cluster coordinators, in conjunction with line ministries, played a crucial role in identifying a list of key informants who were later interviewed in both governorates and municipalities. The key informants were selected with great care, covering all thematic areas in the questionnaire to guarantee credible and trusted information. The list of informants included representatives from line ministries as well as CWMU and the Gaza Power Plant,

community leaders, NGOs, CBOs, mayors, teachers, and health experts.

The assessment's findings and analysis revealed four key issues of concern: 1. Casualties; 2. Displacement; 3. Access to Services; and, 4. ERW and other explosive hazards. A MIRA report is currently being finalised and will provide a comprehensive overview of the extent of damage and severity of needs.



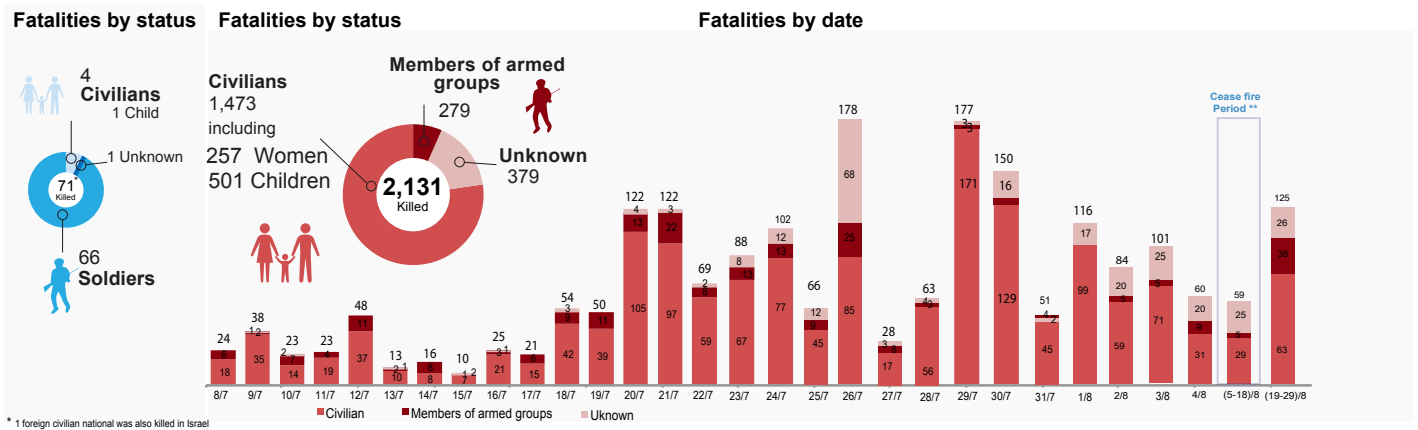
# Casualties

At least 1,473 Palestinian civilians were killed, including 501 children and 257 women. Many fatalities involved multiple family members, with at least 142 Palestinian families having three or more members killed in the same incident, for a total of 739 fatalities<sup>6</sup>. According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, over 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children and 2,088 women, were injured.

# Displacement

Based on previous escalations, actors on the ground had anticipated and prepared for the displacement of some 50,000 people to emergency shelters; however, the actual number of the displaced reached ten times that estimate, passing 500,000 people at the height of

the conflict (28 per cent of the population). The numbers decreased during the temporary ceasefires, but again reached 475,000 people in the last days of hostilities, due to general fear and a lack of access to services for many in their community. While there was a dramatic decline in the number of IDPs immediately after the end of the hostilities on 26 August, it is estimated that over 100,000 people will be long-term displaced because they have no homes to return to. Other factors which may delay the return of IDPs are the pervasive presence of ERW, a lack of faith in a permanent ceasefire, unavailability of basic services, and the destruction of livelihoods as a result of hostilities.



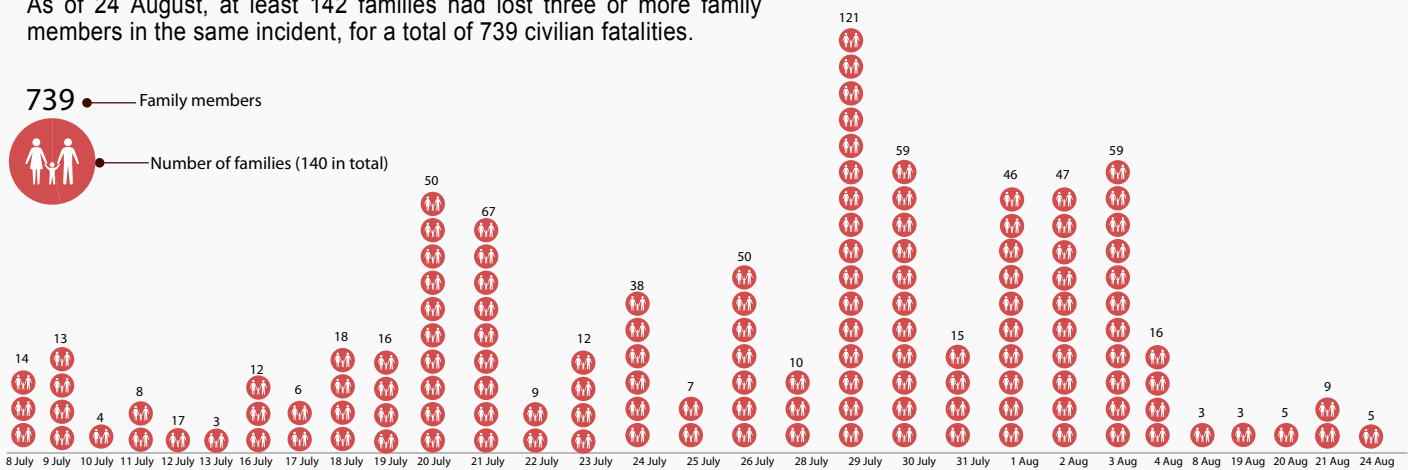
# Family-specific Fatalities

As of 24 August, at least 142 families had lost three or more family members in the same incident, for a total of 739 civilian fatalities.

739 — Family members



Number of families (140 in total)





## Access to basic services.

Gaza's energy crisis and crumbling public services were put under extreme strain during the conflict. Water and electricity networks were damaged and Gaza's only power plant was hit by Israeli artillery several times, resulting in its eventual shut-down. Necessary repairs and maintenance could not take place due to the security situation and in several instances the direct targeting of personnel.

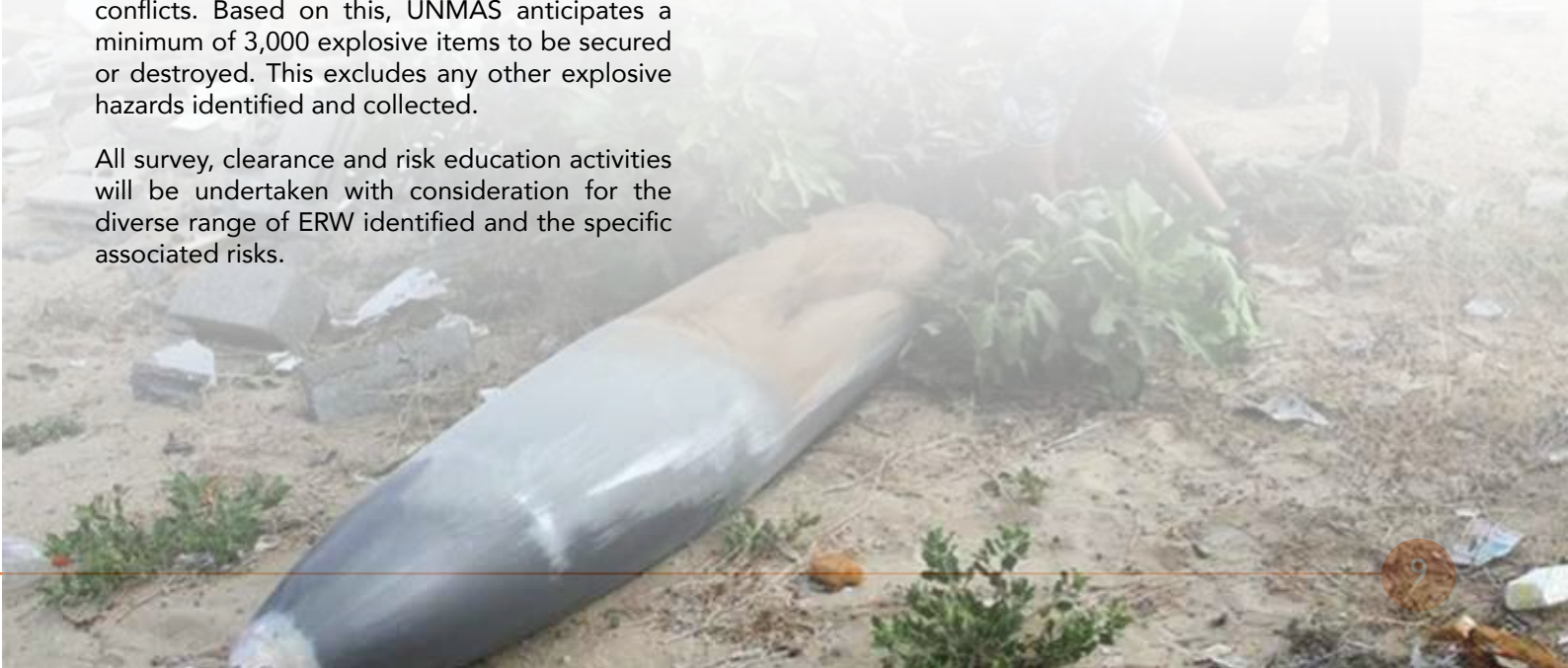
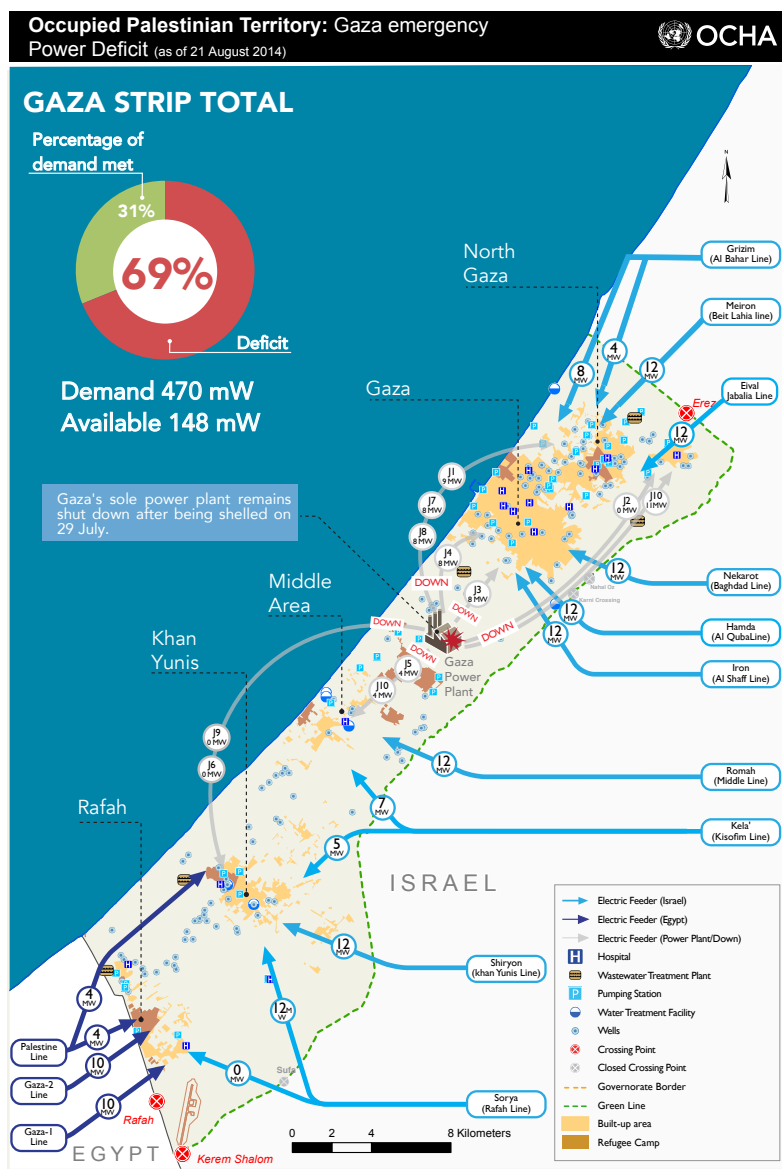
The majority of Gaza's population is facing problems in accessing basic services. This includes both IDPs and non-displaced people who lost their productive and non-productive assets and therefore have no or limited livelihoods. Among them are municipal workers who have not received salaries for the past four months, and farmers who have lost their means of production, temporarily (i.e. due to no access) or on a longer term basis (i.e. destruction/damages of productive assets).

## Explosive Remnants of War

UNMAS estimates that thousands of ERW and other explosive hazards now litter Gaza, posing a major risk to civilians, particularly children, farmers, humanitarian workers and IDPs returning home. The presence of ERW and other explosive hazards has been identified as a main protection concern and a main obstacle to the return of IDPs.<sup>7</sup> Contamination is expected throughout the Gaza Strip, in all types of civilian and public infrastructure. Particular areas of concern are: schools, UN premises, government buildings, roads and agricultural land, as well as private dwellings.

UNMAS cannot determine, at this stage, the exact level of ERW contamination. However, extensive damage to buildings, and a minimum failure rate of 10 percent indicate that contamination levels will be significantly higher than in previous conflicts. Based on this, UNMAS anticipates a minimum of 3,000 explosive items to be secured or destroyed. This excludes any other explosive hazards identified and collected.

All survey, clearance and risk education activities will be undertaken with consideration for the diverse range of ERW identified and the specific associated risks.






## PEOPLE IN NEED AND TARGETED

The entire Gazan population of almost 1.8 million people has been affected by this crisis. Following the cessation of hostilities, there are still an estimated 110,000 displaced people<sup>8</sup> in need of food, water and health services and shelter solutions. A damaged and overwhelmed health system has left most of the population without access to adequate health services. The crisis also directly impacted the mental well-being of all of Gaza's residents, particularly children and their families, many of whom have had to endure the third such crisis in six years. At least 1.4 million people have lost some or all of their previous access to water and sanitation services.

Through the projects identified in this appeal, humanitarian actors are focusing on the new vulnerabilities and needs generated by this crisis. These include:

- **IDPs:** Approximately 110,000 people remain displaced and are in continued need of water tankering and hygiene kits; as well as food and cash vouchers. The high numbers of children and women in need of care in shelters and host communities raises significant child and women protection concerns, including family separation, where children are sent to stay with extended family members, increasing children's (girls in particular) vulnerability to abuse and exploitation. In addition, the loss of household belongings and the lack of water and fuel increase the burden of care which falls on women. Protection needs related to the greater exposure of women, boys and girls to gender based violence (GBV)<sup>9</sup>, domestic violence, family disputes and violence against children in the context of overcrowded shelters and hosting families need to be addressed. The latter, together with the specific humanitarian needs of women and girls, such as with regard to NFIs (hygiene kits), food ratio for pregnant and lactating women, sexual and reproductive health services, access to information, as well as the approach to providing assistance for female IDPs, all require a gender sensitive humanitarian response. Immediate and short term plans to accommodate the tens of thousands of families rendered homeless are urgently needed. Ensuring that displaced people have a safe and appropriate shelter to return to is also a priority. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) and other explosive hazards represent one of the major threats to IDPs' safe return to their homes
- **Children:** Over half of Gaza's population is under the age of 18. The intense psychosocial stress caused by violence has deeply affected children and at least 373,000 children have already been identified as in need of psychosocial support. Death, injury and the homelessness have created a population of orphans, children with disabilities and children in need of child protection services. Given the situation, parents were focused on survival and were unable to take care of children as well as they had previously been. As a result many children, for example when sick, were not accessing the support and treatment they needed. The thousands of ERW left in conflict areas occupied by civilians affect the entire population; however, these are a particular threat to children, especially boys, who are the first victims of incidents involving ERW. Children also make up a high proportion of those killed and injured: some 33 per cent of civilians killed and 30 per cent of those injured were children. Children made up a high number of those displaced. Extensive child protection and welfare support will be required to address the complex needs of children. Specific interventions will also be required to prevent violence and engage young people in constructive activities.
- **Women,** including female-headed households and pregnant and lactating women: Women, as the primary care givers, experience the brunt of household traumas and the efforts to overcome them. The results of the MIRA reveal that IDPs in shelters, and in particular women IDPs, perceive a heightened vulnerability among female family members in relation to access to key services, safety and security. Ninety-six per cent of the municipalities' respondents to the MIRA assessment identified incidents of GBV, domestic violence, child abuse/violence against children or family disputes. Cases of sexual harassment of women and adolescent girls in shelters have been reported. In addition, female headed families, including war widows, both in shelters and host families are a





priority group in need of protection and support. During the time of the crisis, more than 40,000 pregnant women were deprived of access to basic reproductive health services, and around 5,500 deliveries took place in extremely poor conditions in hospitals, shelters and homes. According to UNFPA an increased occurrence of pregnancy-related complications such as bleeding, premature delivery and miscarriages as a result of extreme stress experienced by pregnant women in Gaza had been documented during operation Cast Lead in 2008/09/10 and must be assumed to have taken place during the past 50 days. Evidence is currently being collected in a comprehensive reproductive health assessment. Due to an increased caseload and compromised capacity at the newborn health facilities, neonatal mortality was reported to double from seven per cent to 14 per cent at Shifa hospital. The current emergency has left health-care centres damaged, without adequate medical equipment and stock, and health-care providers unable to properly attend to the needs of women and girls requiring Sexual and Reproductive Health services. Due to loss of place of residence, it is expected that about 3,000 displaced pregnant women will continue to suffer from lack of access to basic services, special dietary needs and access to daily life and vitamin supplements.

> **Elderly people:** Older people aged 55 and above account for 5.5 per cent of Gaza's population (approximately 94,000 people). The psychological toll of the conflict on older people is also of concern, as for many, the experience of previous Israeli invasions in the Gaza Strip has already undermined their sense of security. The elderly and the chronically ill lacked access to adequate medical treatment and medication, as well as adult diapers and attention to special dietary needs. In addition, due to lack of transportation persons with disabilities and elderly persons reported facing challenges when required to evacuate their homes. The social and economic situation facing many older people makes them vulnerable to shocks and emergencies. The situation is particularly harsh for older women who are widows: over 40 per cent of the relatively young older women (aged 60-69) are widowed, a number rising to 90 per cent for those over the age of 80. Older women with disability were identified as more vulnerable and in need of special care and support.

> **People with injuries:** Due to overcrowding in hospitals, people with injuries were released prematurely from hospitals or were not provided with needed surgical care to the limitations in availability of health. Continuity of care for injured people that were discharged early and who may suffer from further impairment if not provided with adequate care, including rehabilitation services, is of key importance. The restrictions on transfers and referrals of patients outside Gaza have implications on the prospects for survival and access to lifesaving health care for increasing numbers of the many of the casualties.

> **People with disabilities:** According to a disability survey conducted by PCBS in 2012, it is estimated that 6.9 per cent of the population in Gaza (some 124,200) are persons with disabilities. In addition, it is estimated that 10 per cent of the injured due to the recent hostilities may acquire a long-term or permanent impairment, thus increasing by 1,000 the number of persons with disabilities (30 per cent of whom are children). It is important that comprehensive services are provided to persons with disabilities as part of the humanitarian response. These range from health care, rehabilitation services, provision of assistive devices and items, to psychosocial support (which often improves the quality of the rehabilitation while ensuring faster results) as well as livelihood support.

> **Farmers and fishers with damaged livelihoods:** Many farmers, herders and fishers were badly affected by the hostilities due to destruction of productive assets and the loss of their livelihoods. Some 92 per cent of the 25 communities interviewed during the MIRA confirmed that agriculture was severely impacted by the crisis. The Ministry of Agriculture has estimated direct and indirect losses in the Agriculture sector at US\$ 450 million and estimates that around 24,000 households dependent on farming, fishing or herding will need assistance to minimise the deterioration of their productive assets and restore their livelihoods. The shelling of large areas of Gaza has rendered swathes of agricultural land inaccessible due to the presence of ERW and other explosive hazards. These dangerous items represent a high risk to farmers, who may unintentionally detonate them when working their land or trying to clear it themselves. Damage to the electrical grid also presents a serious impediment for many farmers to irrigate their fields due to wells that have been damaged. The period following the war is also an important seasonal period for some crops; inability to undertake time-critical field operations may lead to additional losses, further livelihood erosion and increased dependency on food assistance for a large part of the agricultural population in the Gaza Strip.



# HUMANITARIAN IDP SOLUTIONS STRATEGY

While plans for the short- to medium-term are being developed, the Gaza context will make reaching durable solutions difficult to achieve. This relates to the uncertain outcome of planned longer-term political negotiations, the pre-existing humanitarian challenges due to the long-standing blockade, and limited options for rapid recovery in Gaza, particularly with regard to the housing and infrastructure situation. Humanitarian assistance is by no means a solution to these problems, and is more unsustainable following the devastation of this latest conflict.

## IDP assessment

Assessments are still being conducted to understand which temporary and/or transitional options IDPs prefer. However, it is imperative that any solution undertaken is durable and consistent with the rights of the protected population. The assessments will include:

- Needs as perceived by the IDPs themselves.
- IDP intentions, including the conditions needed for return and preferred solutions based on their circumstances.
- Options for transition and return: It is estimated that transitional solutions will need to support affected households for several years, particularly if movement and access restrictions remain in place, even at a reduced level. Israeli authorities' restrictions on items classified as "dual-use" include many materials required for interim and long-term solutions, such as trailers, cement, aggregates, steel, sealing materials and machinery.



## Transition and return solutions under discussion include:

### **Collective centre management for a prolonged time period:**

This option can be considered as the most immediate solution particularly in the weeks following a ceasefire.

### **Continued stay with host families:**

For some families, a prolonged stay with host families or in empty parts of residential buildings is an option, provided that host families and IDPs receive systematic support. However, this will not be a workable option for many IDPs, given the general overcrowding and associated protection concerns, as well as depletion of the resources and services provided to the general population. Cash assistance to host families and additional material support, particularly for the production of electricity and water supply, would be needed.

### **Rental subsidies:** All actors consider rental subsidies for a period of six months to two years among the preferred options to facilitate safe, temporary return. However, several obstacles impede the implementation of this option, including the lack of available housing, funding challenges, and improbability that a lasting solution will have been achieved by the end of the rental subsidy period.

### **Cash subsidies to encourage "self-help" repairs:**

Cash subsidies (up to US\$7,000) to cover the expenses for families whose homes need minor repairs are an option which could be implemented as soon as a more lasting ceasefire is reached. Materials for minor repairs are readily available on the market, as are the human resources to carry out the work.

### **Prefabricated housing in-situ of destroyed and severely damaged homes:** This alternative could be applicable to few IDPs from more rural settings, where prefabricated units could be set up on the farmland. It is likely that access restrictions apply to the entry of prefabricated units. Additionally, it is highly likely that achieving a durable solution will take considerable time, and attention needs to be given to providing adequate service to the prefabricated units, and to the units' ability to withstand various climatic conditions. Options under discussion are caravans and trailers or other housing units that can be assembled rapidly.

### **Reconstruction:** The only option for many people will be reconstruction, which given the scope of the destruction and the current access restrictions, will take several years. To accelerate reconstruction, particularly of residential structures, the current project-based approval system imposed on international agencies (mainly UN) will need to be converted into an (annual) framework agreement, and modalities will need to be found to revive the private construction sector. Housing options that involve the use of fewer items on the "dual-use list", such as clay or mud-brick homes, while appropriate to the climate, are generally not desired.

### **"Social housing" projects:** While not discussed in depth, some development actors suggest that the concept of social housing projects initially supported by the international community could be an option. This approach requires further examination of the legal aspects, and would require both multi-year planning and appropriate beneficiary selection criteria.

Of the identified options, rental subsidies, cash subsidies, reconstruction and "social housing" projects are the preferred solutions. Ultimately, the goal is to return people to secure, safe, permanent and dignified accommodation as early as possible.



## RESPONSE PRIORITIES<sup>11</sup>

- Enhance the protection of affected populations by promoting respect for international humanitarian law and human rights; providing legal support to pursue accountability for committed violations and address other needs arising from the conflict (i.e. protecting the inheritance rights of women and children, loss of documentation, etc); mitigating the impact of violations that have occurred; providing psychosocial support for children and other affected groups; child protection interventions for orphans and families rendered permanently homeless; and addressing immediate ERW and other explosive threats; addressing the protection needs of children and female IDPs, in particular of pregnant women and female headed households, including through responding to GBV survivors, child protection, psychosocial and livelihood support
- Address the shelter needs of the affected population, both in the immediate term through effective shelter management and in the medium term, through supporting the displaced to return to adequate housing in a timely manner, through either temporary rental assistance or immediate shelter repair and reconstruction.
- Ensure provision of basic services, including water and sanitation, health, energy and solid waste collection, social protection to vulnerable groups including for GBV survivors, child protection/welfare as well as education, to the affected population with a particular focus on IDPs in UNRWA-run, governmental and informal shelters as well as those with host families
- Meet the food security needs of affected populations and food insecure families and enable recovery and restoration of damaged livelihoods.
- Meeting the needs of IDPs is a key cross-cutting issue across clusters. Transition and return solutions for IDPs have been discussed and laid out in an IDP strategy paper (see option under discussion in above section on humanitarian IDP solution strategy).

## OPERATIONAL CONSTRAINTS

Major roads and infrastructure have been severely damaged during the hostilities, impacting humanitarian response efforts. Efforts should be made to identify key roads and infrastructure that have been affected by the war and ensure these areas are secured. Efforts led by UNMAS should be scaled up to ensure that the ERW threats to vehicles transporting aid items and humanitarian personnel in Gaza are minimized.

A lack of security challenged humanitarian operations throughout the crisis, as the dangerous operating environment had significant implications on the protection of civilians and aid workers and on needs assessment and the delivery of assistance. Movement was restricted for all actors due to security concerns and coordination with Israeli forces which were not always approved, or delayed or not respected by the forces .

The UN Access Coordination Unit (ACU) has engaged military actors in a variety of issues to increase humanitarian access to Gaza, including negotiating to keep checkpoints and crossings open; obtaining access for humanitarian aid workers into Gaza; overseeing the evacuation of over 1,200 dual-nationals and foreign residents from Gaza to Jordan; ensuring pipelines remain open for the entry of humanitarian aid items, facilitating the expedited entry of critical materials into Gaza; and providing coordinates of civilian installations such as non-UNRWA IDP shelters to COGAT/CLA Erez. Some international organisations experienced challenges in the entry of national and international staff into Gaza.

Bottlenecks have already been experienced at checkpoints from the West Bank into Israel, which have limited capacity and limited facilities to scan exiting trucks. The Rafah Crossing from Egypt into Gaza has been functioning but below capacity. Most of Gaza's crossings to the outside world remain effectively sealed and the reopening of previously functioning commercial crossings into Gaza should be considered as the recovery begins, as well as rigorous prioritization of humanitarian aid items and personnel to enter Gaza.

## RESPONSE CAPACITY

Generally adequate human resource capacity and skills, and high awareness among communities prevented disease outbreaks and other associated challenges. Certain coping mechanisms further mitigated the impact of the crisis, such as strong community solidarity, individual initiatives to provide shelter and food, or informal credit between households. Yet chronic shortages and crumbling infrastructure across sectors, combined with a conflict of unprecedented scale, left actors struggling to respond. Local municipalities were facing great challenges to continue providing essential services. The Palestinian Civil Defense was inadequately prepared to carry search and rescue operations due to the shortage of cars and equipment, a lack of training, and general insecurity. The private sector, already weakened by the long-standing restrictions and economic crisis, sustained significant damages as a result of the hostilities. Nevertheless, the private sector played an important role in meeting certain needs, for example the need for emergency drinking water.

Throughout the crisis the Emergency Operations Centre (EOC) in Gaza, chaired by OCHA, met daily. Since the ceasefire, the EOC now meets twice a week, focusing primarily on the coordination of the IDP response and challenges related to humanitarian space. OCHA, UNRWA, the Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE), the Palestinian Red Crescent Society (PCRS) and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) continued the coordination of opening up additional government schools for IDP shelters. Also, MoSA organized an EOC in Ramallah with the participation of all relevant Palestinian line Ministries and some UN and NGO partners (national and international). Under the leadership of the HC, the HCT met weekly in Jerusalem during the seven-week long conflict, to discuss issues of concern. In addition, seven briefs for the international donor community were conducted by the HC, five of which jointly with the UNRWA Commissioner General (four in Jerusalem and one in Tel Aviv), and the initial edition of the Crisis Appeal was launched by the HC, MoSA and UNRWA in Ramallah on 1 August. On 16 August, the HC, OCHA and UNRWA briefed Ambassadors in Amman, Jordan.

The logistics cluster, formally activated under the leadership of the World Food Programme (WFP), has been providing critical logistical coordination and information management services to enhance the predictability, timeliness and efficiency of the emergency response under the Cluster approach; consolidate cargo and provide common transport and storage services to the humanitarian community to address key logistics constraints and allow safer and coordinated access; and, provide the humanitarian community with the staffing and logistics capabilities that can help speed up the provision of assistance to people in need. The logistics cluster will reinforce the capacity of aid organizations to facilitate the entry of humanitarian goods and personnel into Gaza.

Early recovery continues to be mainstreamed through existing clusters and will be coordinated closely with the Government, which is overseeing the immediate implementation of priority early recovery interventions from its Early Recovery and Reconstruction Plan.

## FUNDING

Based on information available, partners have so far received approximately \$186 million for their projects in the appeal –which represents 33% of the latest requirements. This is largely made up however, of funding to a couple of big UN agencies. Despite reasonable to good funding to these larger UN agencies, many humanitarian partners working in critical areas have received little to no funding for their Crisis Appeal interventions, including national NGOs who are key partners on the ground. Particular attention must be paid to key sectors for example Health, WASH, Education and Protection, which have been underfunded to date. Much more funding is also needed in Shelter and Food Security given the size of the request.

According to FTS, up to \$171 million has been directed outside the appeal (committed and pledged) since the start of the Crisis, the bulk of which destined for Gaza. Of the funding reported outside the appeal, the majority has been from Gulf-based donors (\$125 million), with the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia the largest contributor (\$80 million)."

# CLUSTER NEEDS AND PLANNED RESPONSES

## Education


### Key needs


The Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) assessed that at least 148 public schools were damaged during the conflict, of which 26 have been completely destroyed. UNRWA reports an additional 75 school buildings damaged. Another 36 UNRWA schools continue to serve as temporary shelters for more than 55,000 displaced persons. Schools used as temporary shelter at the height of the conflict (25 public schools and 100 UNRWA schools) will also need to be rehabilitated in the wake of widespread reports of skin disease outbreaks, and over-extended WASH facilities will, in most cases, need to be refurbished. Considering that prior to the crisis Gaza already faced a shortage of almost 200 schools, and that two-thirds of schools operated on double shifts (limiting students' classroom time to only four hours/day), the impact of the hostilities on the education system will be significant.

One hundred per cent of the affected population (474,000 school-aged children and 55,003 kindergarten-aged children) have lost access to education, as schools were unable to open on their scheduled start date of August 24th, and will remain closed until at least September 14th. Another 30,002 university-aged youths have lost access to education, as universities and colleges in Gaza also remain closed. According to initial reports, 11 Higher Education Institutions have been damaged. When schools eventually open, children will face even more acute over-crowding and under-resourcing as a result of the collateral damage suffered during this conflict. Additionally, with hundreds of thousands of children anticipated to be in need of psychosocial support (PSS), teachers and educational staff (many of whom have also experienced acute trauma) will be strained to provide the appropriate support required to ease children back into school, and to provide ongoing support throughout the school year.

In order to start the school year, the Education Cluster will work with the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MoEHE) and implementing partners to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and clean lightly damaged schools and compounds. Schools used for weeks (or potentially months) as shelters for

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 **PEOPLE IN NEED**  
Total: 474,698  
(Female: 237,801  
Male: 236,897)

 **PEOPLE TARGETED**  
Total: 226,913  
(Female 119,626  
Male 107,287)

**PEOPLE REACHED: 0**

 **REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**  
**32.5 million**

thousands of IDPs will require rehabilitation, particularly WASH facilities, to restore them to their pre-crisis state. Additional support will be required to replace lost or destroyed teaching and learning materials, school furniture, and student supplies. Perhaps most significantly, psychosocial support (PSS) and extra-curricular activities will be a cornerstone of the coming school year, in order to restore structure and stability to the lives of children most affected by the conflict. Both the MoEHE and UNRWA will implement a special Back to School package to ease children back into the formal learning environment.

### **Response: achievements to date and gaps**

Schools have not yet re-opened following the cessation of hostilities, so cluster response has thus far been limited to assessment of damage and response planning. In addition to the overall MoEHE assessment of damaged schools and needs for classroom materials and furniture, the cluster is also coordinating an assessment of damaged kindergartens (KGs) led by Save the Children, and a damage assessment of higher education facilities led by UNESCO. The cluster is also coordinating with UNMAS to ensure high-risk schools are cleared of ERW and other explosive hazards in time for the re-opening of schools in mid-September.

UNRWA will coordinate the required reconstruction, rehabilitation and educational activities required to re-open schools once a ceasefire has occurred. Cluster members will focus on reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged MoEHE infrastructure, as well as the

provision of stationary and uniforms to public school students who lost their homes and/or were displaced during the conflict. UNRWA is working with the MoEHE on a three-phase plan for the re-opening of schools in Gaza that will involve the use of new technology, UNRWA's satellite TV channel and self-learning materials made available to all children. Students and

educators need time to adjust, to reflect and to be ready to learn again. Schools in Gaza will therefore not initially undertake standard curriculum learning. Education Cluster members in Gaza are available to support the MoEHE in the roll out of the three-phase plan at the 395 public schools in Gaza.

### Priority interventions for the Education Cluster are:

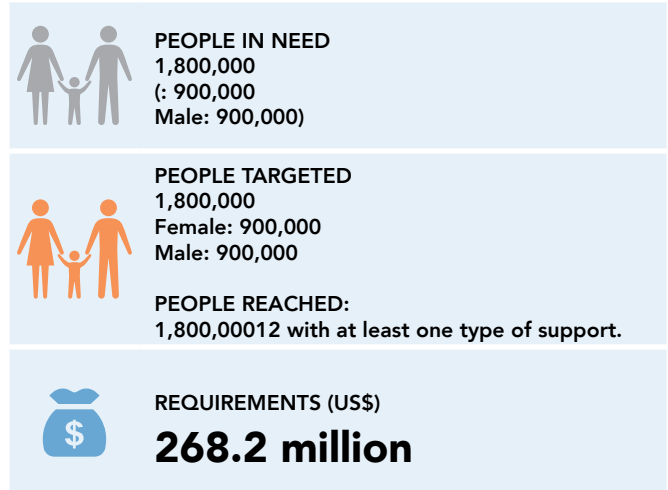
1. School reconstruction and rehabilitation (including replacement of damaged furniture and classroom materials): At least 148 public schools have been damaged, and 26 of those completely destroyed. The cluster plans to coordinate an assessment of damages to public schools (both primary and secondary) and kindergartens (KGs)/early childhood development (ECD) centres, and will need to fundraise for these rehabilitation costs. It is expected that a significant amount of destroyed furniture and classroom supplies will need replacing in these schools, KGs and other education facilities. It is important to note that intensified advocacy will be required to ensure a sustained humanitarian corridor to allow for access of construction materials into Gaza.
2. Provision of PSS and extra-curricular activities: The cluster will work closely with the child protection working group (CPWG) to develop a special Psychosocial Support (PSS)/extra-curricular activity programme for children and youth returning to school which could ease children's transition, enable them to process some of their experiences and create a common framework for children and youth to cope and move forward. This would be supplemented at the community level by PSS activities in community-based organizations (CBOs) and family centres (coordinated through the CPWG). University students and teachers are also in need of psychosocial support interventions.
3. Procurement of school uniforms, stationary and other student supplies: The cluster will seek to support families who have lost their homes or experienced significant damage to their homes, through the provision of school uniforms and supplies for children returning to school. The cluster is also reaching out to WFP to explore the possibility of expanding the school feeding programme, particularly for the most affected communities.

### Gaza Response Education - Logical Framework

Planned Response	Response Indicator	Target	Achieved/Reached	Constraints in Meeting Targets
School reconstruction and rehabilitation (including replacement of damaged furniture and classroom materials)	# of damaged education facilities (including KGs) and their WASH facilities repaired and rehabilitated (classrooms and toilets), including those used as temporary shelters for IDPs	122 damaged schools 26 destroyed schools 25 schools used as collective centers	0	Schools will not open until at least September 14th
	# of damaged education facilities, including those used as temporary shelters for IDPs, that have destroyed furniture and supplies replaced with school furniture (desks, chairs and blackboards)	122 damaged schools 26 destroyed schools	0	Schools will not open until at least September 14th
Provision of extra-curricular activities	# of female and male adolescents and children benefiting from the recreational activities	226,913	0	Schools will not open until at least September 14th
	# of returning school students (boys and girls) receiving ECD kits and recreational kits	25,000	0	Schools will not open until at least September 14th
Procurement of school uniforms, stationary and other student supplies	# of children (boys and girls) receiving uniforms and educational supplies, including school bags, stationary kits and hygienic kits	50,000	0	Schools will not open until at least September 14th

The crisis in Gaza has worsened an already extremely fragile environment in terms of food security and livelihoods. Around 66 per cent of the people in Gaza were receiving food assistance prior to this crisis with 72 per cent of households deemed food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity.<sup>13</sup> The forced displacement of around 490,000 people has rapidly increased the level of food insecurity. All those currently displaced are in immediate need of emergency food assistance. Food security sector partners anticipate this figure will carry on rising as long as military activities continue on the ground. It is a high priority to support thousands of displaced people gathered in different informal centres in Gaza City in need of food, water NFIs and other assistance.

The livelihoods of farmers, breeders, herders and fishers have been severely impacted partly as a consequence of the direct destruction of their land or productive assets, and partly due to their inability to tend to their land and livestock. More than 19,400 farming and herding families, 3,600 fishing families and 4,000 agricultural wage labourers' families have stopped their economic activities and are suffering huge damage and losses of their productive assets. The closure of access to the sea as well as intense shelling has prevented fishers from accessing their livelihoods from the outset of this crisis. Farmers, herders and fishers need immediate assistance including food support to feed their animals, as well as urgent post-conflict support in the form of return packages, repairs and inputs to support them and reactivate their livelihoods to avoid long-term food aid dependence. An assessment of the contamination level of agricultural land will provide further clarity on the health implications of this for farmers, herders and consumers.



Although detailed figures on agricultural losses and damages are not yet available, 92 percent of the 25 communities interviewed in the MIRA reported that farmers, herders and fishers were heavily affected as a result of damage and losses sustained to their livelihoods assets. Of the 25 surveyed communities, nine indicated shortages in the availability of agricultural inputs such as seeds, seedling, pesticides and fertilizers on the market, which is compromising their attempts to partially recover. Three communities noted that inputs are available however; prices have risen to unaffordable levels. Water for irrigation was also reported to be unavailable or inaccessible by two thirds of communities due to the destruction of the water wells, ponds, water carriers and networks, or due to the electricity cuts.

### The cluster's priorities include:

1. Immediate food assistance to displaced people and food insecure people.
2. Urgent after-conflict food assistance support to those who remain displaced or those who return back home but have lost their livelihood or continue to remain food insecure.
3. Provision of cash assistance to targeted food-insecure households affected by the conflict.
4. Urgent input support and immediate restoration of productive capacities and assets for farmers, herders and fishers with a particular focus on seasonal time-bound activities.
5. Support to the livestock sector through provision of fodder and water to prevent complete livestock loss.



## Gaza Response Food Security- Logical Framework

Planned Response	Response indicator	Target	Achieved/ Reached	Constraints in meeting targets
Immediate food assistance to displaced people and food insecure people	# of UNRWA/WFP core beneficiaries and IDPs (disaggregated by sex) receiving food assistance as percentage of planned figure (Unit=Number)	1,800,000 (this includes 730,000 people targeted through the special distribution)	1,704,000 (this also includes 619,000 from the special distribution)	Resources allocated for the contingency response have been overstretched during the conflict period. Availability of funds is the major concern with regard to the post-conflict phase in light of the potential extended status of displacement and increased caseload.
Provide cash assistance to targeted food-insecure households affected by the conflict	# of HHs (IDPs, host families, and those who have lost their livelihoods) receiving vouchers as a form of cash assistance (disaggregated by sex)	75,000 including an estimated 30,000 HHs who have lost their livelihoods	45,000 reached through voucher support including food, WASH and NFI vouchers	Continuous funding needed to carry out cyclical assistance for months to come.
Urgent input support and immediate restoration of productive capacities and assets for farmers, breeders, herders and fishers with a particular focus on seasonal, time-bound activities	# of fishers (disaggregated by sex) assisted	1500	0	Timely available funds are needed in order to avoid further erosion.
	# HHs of farmers (disaggregated by sex) assisted with agricultural input packages and asset restoration(	14,000	0	Lack of or delayed funds to address agricultural seasonal-bound activities might trigger negative copying mechanisms.
Support the livestock sector (fodder and water) to prevent complete livestock loss	# of herders (disaggregated by sex) assisted with agricultural input packages (including fodder distribution and water tanks, livestock, plant production and household food production)	4000	1,112	Timely availability of funds.

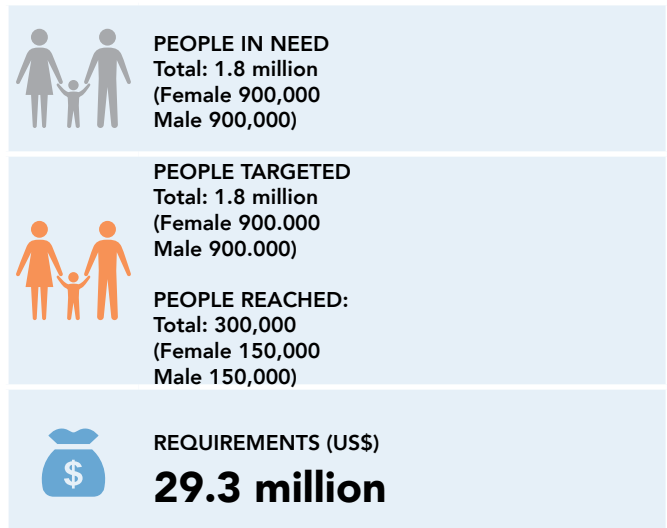


The conflict of July and August 2014 has resulted in severe loss of human life and a high number of injured as well as extensive disruption of the already over-stretched health system in Gaza, including damage to infrastructure, breakdown of services and interruption of health management and coordination structures. The health system is struggling to cope with the consequences of the conflict on top of chronic medical supply shortages, poorly functioning medical equipment and power outages. A financial crisis has disabled the payment of salaries to medical/health staff and support services for more than five months prior to the crisis, further stalling and burdening the health services during the crisis. Women, children, people living with disabilities and the elderly were the most hit by the crisis, which has even increased their vulnerability. As of 28 August the death toll stood at 2,145 (including 581 children, 102 elderly), and the injured numbered 11,231 persons (including 3,436 children, 418 elderly and more than 2000 women).

Prior to the conflict, Gaza residents were served by 32 hospitals. Out of which 14 Ministry of Health (MoH) hospitals provided 90 per cent of hospital care at the secondary and tertiary level, with a monthly load of more than 80,000 patients in emergency rooms and provision of more than 3,000 major surgical procedures.

During the conflict 51 per cent of all major hospitals and clinics were damaged and 27 per cent of the hospitals closed due to damage or insecurity, substantially reducing total hospital care capacity in Gaza. On 1<sup>st</sup> of September 6 hospitals remain closed, although 3 of these, which had been damaged, have reopened with limited services. Out of the 97 primary health care centres 24 remain closed – of which 13 had to close within the last week of the conflict.

During the conflict large numbers of injured people have overwhelmed the hospitals that remained functional, with a 50 per cent increase in major surgical procedures. As trauma related surgery took absolute priority there is now a backlog of an estimated 6,000 elective surgeries that could not be provided during the conflict. The number of trauma patients who had to be discharged prematurely due to the overwhelming number of patients in the still functioning health facilities is yet to be determined, as is the scope of need for revision and wound management resulting from these early discharges. Due to influx with high numbers of wounded, maternity wards were converted into surgical departments to treat wounded women, leading to disrupted obstetric care, reduction of



caesarean section rates and 1-hour discharge of women after delivery. Shortages of drugs and disposables have been an ongoing challenge, with 130 types of drugs and 472 types of disposables out of stock in Gaza as of Mid-August 2014. These chronic shortages were exacerbated by the increase in demand as a result of the conflict. Referrals of patients with chronic illnesses have been partially replaced by referrals of casualties for specialized treatment outside of Gaza, creating a backlog of patients with chronic illnesses awaiting referral for their treatment abroad. Generator fuel shortages pose an additional problem. Hospitals currently depend on their diesel-powered generators to an unanticipated extent, after destruction of the Gaza power plant further reduced an already weak electric power supply.

Disruption of medical supply systems and the lack of reliable and safe access to health facilities have left chronic disease patients without medication refills, while routine antenatal and postnatal care and immunization programs have broken down. Primary health care services, including community based mental health programmes, were put on hold and are only slowly coming back.

During the conflict one quarter of Gaza's population were forced to seek refuge in schools and other public buildings. UNWRA and the MoH were able to install medical posts in most of the shelters, ensuring very basic primary health care services and disease surveillance. The health information system in Gaza is very well developed. However, in the current situation an early warning system needed establishing, to ensure

the daily monitoring of 13 communicable diseases. The analysis of disease notifications from UNRWA and MoH clinics shows an increase in cases of diarrhea and skin infections, as well as viral meningitis, however none to levels of public health concern. The environment, however, remains favourable for disease outbreak and a strengthening of reporting systems and outbreak preparedness remains crucial to ensure early detection and enable adequate responses to potential outbreaks.

Prior to the conflict, the prevalence of anemia was high among pregnant women (35.8 per cent in Gaza) and infants (33.7 per cent). Poverty, food insecurity, insufficient micronutrient supplementation and low rates of exclusive breastfeeding are among the factors contributing to chronic micronutrient deficiencies among children. Based on Ard El Insan (AEI) project statistics of the last 3 years (2011-2013), the prevalence of severe and moderate anemia among children under 5 was 29.4 per cent, while 58.2 per cent were mildly anemic; 8.6 per cent of children under five were identified as wasted and 14.6 per cent were identified as growth faltering cases. The current emergency, large number of IDPs and increased unemployment rates

will contribute to a deterioration of nutritional status of women and children.

An emergency operations room was established in the MoH in Ramallah and Gaza respectively with support from WHO, for follow up on the health situation in Gaza, and monitoring all assistance, interventions and donations to the health sector. The health cluster has been reactivated and health cluster partners have met frequently throughout the conflict to provide a coordinated and timely response to the needs. Sub-working groups on Foreign Medical Teams are operational, and further working groups on disabilities; mental health and psychosocial support are planned. The collection of data on partner activities (4W) indicate that 23 partners are in the process of or planning over 200 individual activities, ranging from drug donations to health promotion activities. The emergency operations room is now closed and coordination continues through the health cluster and with respective counterparts in the MoH.

### Planned response:

1. Provision of public health services through activities such as rehabilitation of health facilities, coordination of medical equipment and spare parts; restocking of essential drugs and medical supplies; deployment of medical staff and mobile clinics; strengthening disrupted disease surveillance system; provision of generators and fuel to maintain electricity in order to maintain services, as well as the cold chain. Ensure support to maternities and emergency obstetric care, in order to minimize further negative consequences of the situation on pregnant women and their new-borns.
2. Facilitate the entry of medical supplies and foreign medical teams to Gaza, to assist the medical teams in performing special medical interventions.
3. Advocate for the right to health and provide OCHA and the HCT with the necessary information for press releases and humanitarian monitoring purposes. WHO has continuously advocated (through press releases, joint statements, daily updates, website items and regular situation reports) for respect and protection of neutrality of health facilities, for access for patients to health treatment within and outside of Gaza, for facilitation of entry of medical supplies through a humanitarian corridor, and for humanitarian assistance, especially medicines and medical supplies, from the donor community to support the Ministry of Health and the health sector generally in Gaza.
4. Coordinate among different clusters/sectors, to synergize efforts and strengthen cooperation and collaboration in order to reach out to those in remote locations and avoid duplication of aid and services in the best interest of beneficiaries.

## Gaza Response Health- Logical Framework

Planned Response	Response Indicator	Target	Achieved/ Reached	Constraints in Meeting Targets
Ensure that the specific needs of trauma patients resulting from the crisis are met	# of trauma patients who are able to receive timely and appropriate care, including referral outside of Gaza	100 %	50%	Complex process of referral due to the closure of borders and permit procedures from Israeli and Egyptian authorities, overload on triage system and overburdening of health services during the conflict - early discharge and inappropriate capacity to provide adequate wound management, lack of access to health facilities for patients due to closure, damage, staff shortages, drug/consumable supplies
Provide access to essential health services for IDPs, including specialist services that also take into account the needs of specific, vulnerable, groups	# of displaced people who are able to access health care, including specialist services for groups with specific needs	100%	60%	Numbers continue to fluctuate and are expected to decrease further over time as people return into housing when and where possible, breakdown by sex currently not predictable as data available for IDPs is not segregated; specialized service facilities have been destroyed and require reconstruction in order to provide adequate services, quality of care substantially reduced due to closure of facilities, limitations in drugs/consumable supplies
	# of women affected by the conflict who are able to access specialist health care, such as maternal and neonatal care	100%	40%	Target here is to reach the pre-crisis values taking into consideration the disruption of services due to destruction, lack of resources and continued displacement of about 108,000 people.
	# of vulnerable people accessing quality and affordable essential health by type of service (non IDPs)	100%	60%	Reduced availability of health services leading to overcrowding in those facilities that operate long waiting hours/long walking distances to health facilities have a negative impact on health seeking behavior.
Referral of survivors of conflict-related violence and GBV to protection organizations	# of survivors of violence referred from health facility to protection organizations	100%	10%	Health facilities are not well equipped to provide confidential and survivors' centered response.  Medical and health staffs are not well trained to provide the needed care and psychosocial support to survivors of GBV.  GBV referral system is not in place and would need to be established and coordinated.

### Key needs

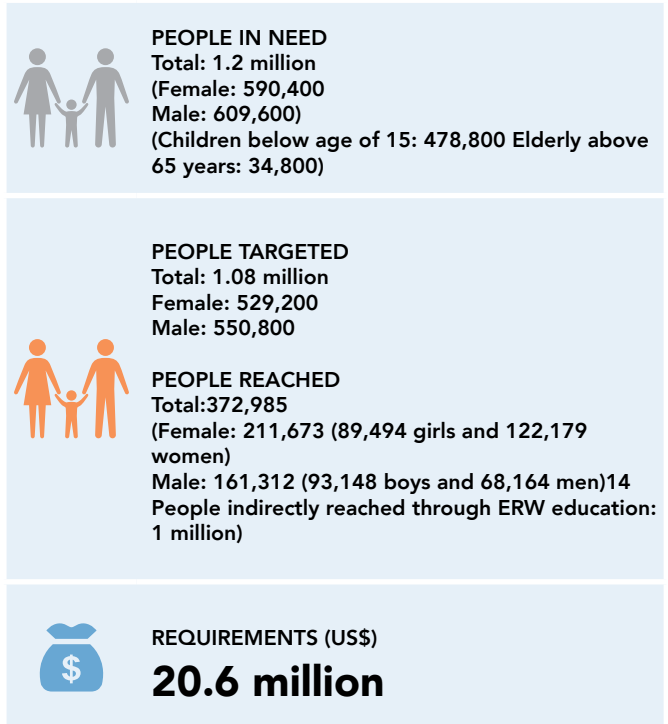
There have been a high number of civilian fatalities and injuries in Gaza. The Protection Cluster has raised serious concerns about attacks impacting civilians and civilian objects, which may be in violation of international humanitarian and human rights law, possibly amounting to war crimes. From 7 July to 1 September, at least 2,122 Palestinians, comprising at least 1,484 civilians, including 495 children and 255 women, have been killed.<sup>15</sup> According to the Palestinian Ministry of Health, as of 1 September, 11,100 Palestinians, including 3,374 children, 2,088 women and 410 elderly, were injured.

Thousands of ERW and other explosive hazards have been reported in civilian areas since the beginning of the conflict. The impact of ERW and other explosive hazards represents a high risk for civilians – especially for children, families living or going back to areas affected by the conflict and farmers - and impedes freedom of movement for humanitarian and other workers in neighbourhoods that have been heavily impacted by strikes. Moreover, the threat of ERW and other explosive hazards in debris of destroyed or damaged infrastructure obstructs the delivery of essential humanitarian services, and makes reconstruction efforts extremely dangerous. Given the scope and scale of operation “Protective Edge”, urgent emergency ERW and other explosive hazards risk education is required to minimize civilian casualties throughout Gaza before and during the conduct of clearance operations.

According to the findings of the Joint Initial Rapid Assessment (IRA) in all municipalities but one, respondents identified the need for legal support to pursue accountability for the death, injuries and destruction of property as a result of the hostilities. Accountability is crucial both in responding to the immediate needs of victims to obtain redress for violations, but also as a preventive measure to deter future violations. The failure of the parties to this conflict to address impunity in previous rounds of hostilities contributed to the excessive loss of life and destruction witnessed in Gaza in the past two months.

All governorates and municipalities also indicated an increase in adult stress-related symptoms; 92 per cent of municipalities reported increased stress in children, while women are reporting an urgent need for psychosocial assistance for themselves and their children. Children are among the most affected by

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the loss of homes and are even more exposed to the impact of the conflict. There has been a high number of child casualties (children make up 33 per cent of the civilian fatalities and 30 per cent of all injuries) and many children have been affected by the loss and injury of relatives or their homes. Ensuring family support for orphaned children will be a particular challenge.

Damage to public infrastructure is also unprecedented, further undermining an already precarious situation. Virtually the entire population is without adequate services, including electricity, clean water and quality healthcare. The Gaza Power Plant (GPP) remains inoperable following an Israeli airstrike on 29 July and despite extensive repairs, electricity outages of 18 hours a day continue in most areas across Gaza. Widespread damage to water and wastewater systems means that only 10 per cent of the population is receiving water once a day. It is also estimated that at 220 schools in Gaza are damaged and 62 hospitals and clinics have been damaged.

As of 29 August, UNRWA was providing shelter to 55,849 persons in 41 shelters, estimated 50,000 IDPs with host families.<sup>16</sup> However it is estimated that some



108,000 people will remain displaced in the long term due to the destruction of, or severe damage to, their homes.<sup>17</sup> Emergency shelters will continue to be needed during the transition period, until alternative housing options are identified for the IDPs that were rendered homeless. Overcrowding and lack of privacy remains a concern for IDPs in shelters and host families, a situation that heightens the exposure of women and children to violence, abuse and neglect. Children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and women are more vulnerable to sexual assault and domestic violence.

According to the results of the MIRA, an increase in different forms of violence had been identified across the five governorates: in 36 per cent of municipalities, respondents identified incidents of GBV, in 32 per cent, child abuse/violence against children; and in 20 per cent, domestic violence; and 44 per cent of municipalities reported an increase in family disputes. Adequate responses to ensure the protection of women and children against all forms of violence, including GBV, and the mitigation of its effects on their psychological and physical wellbeing are needed.

The situation of “war widows” heading families is of particular concern. Experience from previous hostilities shows that the practice has been to forcibly marry them to the brothers or close relatives of their deceased husbands, exposing these women and their children to an increased risk of gender-based violence and

child abuse.<sup>18</sup> Another practice is the disinheritance of women and children, whereby the property of the deceased husband/father is distributed to his extended family members, leaving the widow and her children with little or nothing. This not only negates families’ protection rights but often forces the family into further poverty, thus increasing child protection vulnerabilities. Evidence from previous crises in Gaza has shown an increase in GBV incidence in the aftermath of conflict or hostilities.

Vulnerable and marginalized groups face increased specific protection risks, in particular older people and persons with disabilities, with women being at higher risk than men. In Gaza, people 55 years and older account for 6.1 per cent of the population (approximately 110,799 people) and persons with disabilities account for 7 to 10 per cent of the population (between 126,000 and 270,000 people). There is limited data on their protection situation, risks and needs, but information collected from the IRA has shown that humanitarian assistance needs to respond to the specific needs of these groups, including the provision of assistive and mobility devices, the provision of health care for those with chronic diseases and adapted food for the dietary needs of the elderly. Unless this is addressed, the humanitarian response will not be tailored to their specific needs and may fail to meet their rights.

### Planned response:

The protection cluster and its partners will address the abovementioned protection concerns and needs through the following responses:

- 1. Psychosocial support to children:** at least 373,000 children already require direct and specialized psychosocial support on the basis of families who have experienced a death, injury or loss of home since the beginning of the Israeli military operation. Since 8 July, 15 organisations have implemented activities through 23 implementing partners providing child protection and psychosocial interventions. These efforts have reached 67,000 children and 19,000 adults in government shelters and host communities. UNRWA and partners have reached more than 100,000 children and 100,000 adults in UNRWA shelters through more than 20,000 mental health awareness and psychosocial support programmes, and animation activities have been conducted for caregivers and children in the shelters. The emergency psychosocial teams were able to provide initial psychosocial first aid to over 5,000 children, including through home and hospital visits. Going forward, the immediate priorities are the provision of structured and specialized psychosocial support for children and their families, in particular women and survivors of GBV, with clear referral pathways between the various interventions. In addition, school-based psychosocial support for children is required.
- 2. Community-based child protection responses:** during the crisis partners have focused on enabling access to a 24/7 child protection helpline, provision of emergency psychosocial support, referral to emergency services and sending psychosocial and child protection messages via sms. The priority going forward is the establishment of Family Centres and Child Friendly Spaces, to provide displaced children, orphans, and children affected by house damage with child protection services in a holistic way, including identification, referral, and case management/ follow up for the most vulnerable children and families (including children with disabilities, and female headed households).
- 3. Child Protection supplies:** More than 100 family kits, 100 psychosocial kits, 1,000 recreational kits and 24,000 pieces of clothing for women and children have been distributed. Going forward, the immediate priority is to procure clothing for 75,000 children and women, 1,200 recreation kits to support psychosocial and other essential NFIs.

- 4. Removal of ERW and other explosive hazard:** UNMAS is augmenting its capacity to ensure rapid, safe and efficient removal and destruction of ERW, and to provide technical support to humanitarian actors. Four Technical Advisors have been deployed, and others will follow in the coming weeks. To date, UNMAS Technical Advisors have conducted, at the request of UN agencies, over 130 risk assessments of infrastructures having high humanitarian impact, such as UNRWA schools/shelters, distribution centres, health centres, water and sanitation infrastructures, Rafah crossing and other UN buildings. UNMAS will continue to provide expertise to humanitarian actors and will strengthen its operations now that a ceasefire has been reached, in order to start survey and clearance of affected areas.
- 5. Targeted ERW awareness/risk education activities:** Since 14 July radio spots have been airing daily on radio stations to alert children and their families on the dangers posed by ERW and other explosive hazards, reaching up to 1 million people on a regular basis. Awareness campaigns have reached 26,000 beneficiaries and more than 50,000 leaflets were distributed to persons staying in UNRWA shelters, as well as in places where ERW risk assessments have been conducted. The priority going forward is to scale up mass awareness as well as targeted education campaigns, including school based and curriculum based ERW education, with a focus on children (especially boys), farmers and communities living in and near the access restricted areas. Risk education and advice are also provided, upon request, to humanitarian workers, especially those working on rubble removal. So far 243 humanitarian workers received ERW awareness briefing, including national and international workers from NGOs and UN agencies.
- 6. Monitoring and documentation of cases and violations of international law:** OHCHR, as Protection Cluster lead, has been working with Palestinian and Israeli human rights organisations to document, verify and report on information on civilian fatalities. The Protection Cluster has identified incidents which raise serious concerns about possible violations of IHL and human rights law in the conduct of hostilities. Human rights organisations have monitored and documented reports of violations, and will continue and expand their monitoring activities now that the security situation allows this. Based on this, human rights organizations have already started supporting interventions on behalf of victims and their families to seek accountability.
- 7. Legal assistance to pursue accountability for violations:** based on the monitoring and documentation of violations of international humanitarian and human rights laws, human rights organisations have started to provide legal assistance to victims of violations and their families to pursue accountability for any identified violations. Up to date human rights organizations have provided legal support to 268 families with an estimated population of 1608 persons. Also, legal support will be required to respond to other needs arising from the conflict, including in relation to loss of identification, property and family law related documentation, in relation to inheritance rights of women and children and legal support to vulnerable IDPs to secure interim housing solutions.
- 8. Monitoring and reporting on grave violations against children:** the UNICEF-led working group on monitoring of grave violations has been able to verify each case of a child killed, and produce daily updates and provide a daily analysis of killings, injuries and attacks on schools. Going forward, the priority is to support partners in continuing to provide quality, timely and reliable data on grave violations in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1612
- 9. Gender based violence response:** UNFPA, as chair of the Gender-based violence working group, is leading and coordinating a GBV rapid needs assessment in Gaza, together with UN Women and other relevant stakeholders. The objective is to identify main protection gaps in relation to GBV response, including mapping of GBV services. UNFPA procured and distributed dignity kits to women and girls in IDP shelters that benefited up to 40,000. UN Women organized a meeting of national civil society organizations active in Gaza, to address the protection issues faced by women and girls and vulnerable groups during the crisis. During the crisis, partners have focused mainly on providing psychosocial support and providing NFIs to IDPs. Priority Interventions will now focus on: GBV prevention and provision of multi-sectoral responses (including legal and psycho-social responses, health care, NFI, etc.) in order to address the expected increase in GBV, and in particular the provision of medical/health, psychosocial and support referral pathways to other sectors; the creation of safe spaces for women, girls and youth in IDP shelters and within hosting communities to address the needs for psychosocial and community support to affected population; and the provision of GBV protection supplies such as dignity kits that can be utilized to provide prevention and mitigation from GBV.
- 10. Mainstreaming protection across cluster and sector humanitarian response to the crisis:** technical support is required to ensure that protection is at the core of the humanitarian response, including in common and sectoral needs assessments. Efforts will include data disaggregation by sex, age and disability and the monitoring of the needs of vulnerable groups, so that the specific needs of different gender age groups and persons with disabilities can be properly identified and addressed.

## Gaza Response Protection- Logical Framework

Planned Response	Response Indicator	Target	Achieved/Reached	Constraints in Meeting Targets
<b>Psychosocial support to children</b>	# of children (boys and girls) receiving professional psychosocial support	375,000	167,000 children have been reached at MoSA/ UNRWA shelters and host communities through recreational and PSS low level interventions  Estimated 6,000 children, of which an estimated 45 – 50 % are girls, have received structured psychosocial interventions	Most interventions to date have been the identification of children, basic psychosocial first aid and large recreational activities. Lack of funds and restrictions on movement have prevented more structured and professional interventions
	# of adults (disaggregated by sex) receiving professional psychosocial support	60,000	119,000 adults have been reached at MoSA/ UNRWA shelters and host communities through recreational and psychosocial low level interventions	Support provided to date has been low level informal activities
<b>Community-based child protection responses</b>	# of family centers to be re-commissioned to target displaced children and children affected by house damage, serving as child friendly spaces with a range of child protection interventions	21	10 are in the process of being established	Restrictions on movements due to security concerns; destruction of proposed locations; lack of funding
<b>Removal of unexploded ordnance</b>	# of ERW-related accidents among boys, girls, women and men is minimal	as close to 0 as possible	0 incident	5 persons killed and 1 injured in an ERW accident. (The killed include 2 journalists and 3 members of the Palestinian Explosive Ordnance Disposal police).
	% of priority humanitarian locations opened without injury or additional damage to the structure as a result of ERW or other explosive hazards	100% of urgent priorities as agreed upon by local authorities and humanitarian actors	100%	No ERW-related reported to date
<b>Targeted ERW awareness/risk education activities</b>	# of persons reached by ERW risk education activities	900,000	51,243. These include: -1,243 who received ERW risk education (1,000 IDPs and 243 humanitarian workers) -50,000 flyers distributed to IDPs and to all persons in/around infrastructure assessed  An estimated 1 million persons have been indirectly reached - through radio, TV and sms.	Security situation and access to persons at-risk (before the ceasefire)
<b>Legal assistance to pursue accountability for violations</b>	# of individuals (disaggregated by sex) in Gaza who receive legal assistance to access legal remedies in Israel for losses of life, injuries and property destruction or damage sustained during Operation Protective Edge	100% of key cases where there is available evidence to suggest that a violation of IHL and IHRL occurred	Human Rights organizations have so far filed 33 criminal cases and 268 civil complaints. Work is ongoing on other cases.	The challenge is that timely and good quality legal support and documentation of possible violations may not necessarily lead to criminal investigations and legal remedies.
<b>Gender based violence response</b>	# of IDPs in temporary shelters with access to adequate protection systems and referral pathways to deal with threat and incidence of insecurity (violence, theft, GBV, harassment.etc.)	80% of IDP temporary shelters with a protection system in place and referral pathways established	Up 40,000 IDPs were reached with GBV services and support	Weak capacity in addressing GBV prior to recent conflict and lack of adequate funding can be hindering factors. Lack of adequate GBV protection supplies
	# of organizations that provide safe and confidential psychosocial support to GBV survivors	100% of organizations have the capacity to provide confidential psychosocial support to GBV survivors	0%	Mapping of organizations providing psychosocial support to survivors is underway. 27 organizations identified to provide GBV survivors with services during the recent conflict. Not all organizations providing psychosocial support are equipped or trained to provide confidential support to survivors.



## Shelter and Non Food Items

### Key needs

The scale of damage and subsequent displacement due to the conflict is unprecedented in the Gaza Strip, with approximately 13 per cent of the housing stock affected. Five per cent of the housing stock has become uninhabitable (severely damaged or destroyed). This is in addition to the pre-crisis housing deficit of 71,000 housing units. The highest number of completely destroyed homes is found in northern Gaza, followed by Khan Younis, while most homes with damage severe enough to make them uninhabitable are found in Rafah.

Living conditions for IDPs are particularly difficult. The collective centres remain overcrowded and lack any privacy, leading to protection and social concerns. Moreover, the collective centres are not adequate for people with disabilities, elderly, persons injured during the hostilities and other persons with specific needs, especially regarding mobility. Access to adequate WASH facilities is also a concern, impacting IDPs' health. Conditions in host-family situations are equally challenging, with many stating that overcrowding and limited support are severe concerns.

A priority concern to the shelter cluster is the difficulty many households face in accessing functioning markets or shops (this is in addition to the limited access to basic services). Therefore, in-kind distributions may remain an appropriate modality given that many households may be unable to purchase the necessary items with cash. Of equal priority is the poor access to electricity and fuel for the vast majority of households. However, the immediate concern for households are cooking needs; the limited fuel supply will place a further strain on households as the weather grows cooler.

The need to start the new scholastic year is becoming increasingly urgent. Moreover, the need to also seek temporal and transitional shelter solutions is compounded by the vast destruction of buildings, severe concerns of overcrowding, the lack of available

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#### PEOPLE IN NEED

Total:1 million  
(Female:496,827  
Male :503,173)



#### PEOPLE TARGETED

Total:700,000  
(Female:347,550  
Male: 352,450)

PEOPLE REACHED Total:361,000  
(Female :179,000  
Male:182,000)



#### REQUIREMENTS (US\$)

**158.7 million**

construction material and the limited housing units for rent. These issues are currently under discussion within the shelter cluster, including other temporary options such as prefabricated units (in certain circumstances), and techniques such as gabion baskets.

Another immediate priority is clearance of ERW and other explosive hazards and removal of ERW contamination, identifying and classifying structures that have had their structural integrity affected by the ordnance in urban areas of Gaza, thereby removing the immediate threats to life posed by the use of structurally unsafe, bomb damaged structures. Rubble removal from the destroyed/damaged buildings and debris clearance of household points is also a priority.

## Response to date and outstanding needs:

1. **Safe shelter for IDPs and provision of NFIs:** ensure adequate and safe shelter for IDPs by supporting UNRWA and government-run formal shelters, IDPs sheltering in private homes with host families and relatives in camp management and provision of NFIs.

**Response to date:** distribution of different NFIs kits, including: 60,000 household items mainly mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets, and the distribution of 100,000 hygiene kits for IDPs, host families and other people in need.

**Outstanding needs:** the distribution of 75,000 household kits, and the continue distribution of hygiene kits on a regular basis.

2. **Cash rental subsidy:** provide rapid economic support to displaced families affected by the conflict and those unable to return to their homes due to total or severe destruction of their housing units, allowing them to cover rental fees, living expenses and purchase of basic household items.

**Response to date:** no response.

**Outstanding needs:** to support 1,000 families in paying rental cost.

3. **Immediate repair and rehabilitation of shelters:** restore decent living conditions for families whose housing units have sustained damage due to the recent bombing in the Gaza Strip, ensure the early and safe return of people to their homes, and reduce the psychological trauma and distress caused by displacement.

**Response:** no response.

**Outstanding needs:** support more than 38,000 housing unit owners in restoring minor damages to their homes.

4. **Rubble and debris removal:** remove rubble and debris caused by collapsing buildings and infrastructure damaged in the current conflict, to reduce the risks of ERW and other explosive hazards and improve access to different services.

**Response to date:** no response.

**Outstanding needs:** removing at least 100,000 tons of rubble.

5. **Improve the IDPS living conditions by providing temporal shelter solutions:** in order to restore dignity, provide privacy by reducing overcrowding and free more collective centers so as to start the new scholastic year.

**Response to date:** no response.

**Outstanding needs:** 10,000 temporal shelter solutions.



## Gaza Response Shelter/NFIs- Logical Framework

Planned Response	Response Indicator	Target	Achieved/ Reached	Constraints in Meeting Targets
Safe shelter for IDPs and provision of NFIs	% of people affected by conflict related displacement or natural hazards in Gaza who receive NFI assistance	80%	TBD <sup>19</sup>	The access of people staying with host families is limited.  Dynamic IDP movement.  Irregularity in distribution of NFIs.
	# of people affected by conflict related displacement in Gaza who receive rental cash subsidy	6,850 (male: 3,400, female: 3,450)	0	Limited funds.  Limited vacant housing units for rental.
	# of host families who received cash support to improve and upgrade house facilities and living space	2,000	0	The host families will not accept prolonged stay of IDPs.  Lack of materials for upgrading.
Improve the IDPS living conditions by providing temporal shelter solutions.	# of housing units (prefabricated units, addition of new floors, etc.) distributed and installed for families whose homes were totally destroyed	10,000	0	Restricted/delayed/partial preparation materials' entry, including cement and aggregate.  Restriction or delays on housing unit component entry into Gaza.
	% of displaced people affected by the conflict unable to return to their homes due to total or severe destruction who receive temporal shelter solutions	30%		Some families will not agree to live in collective centers.
Immediate minor damage repair and rehabilitation of shelters	# of people affected by conflict who receive cash assistance, cash for work assistance or materials to repair/ winterize their lightly damaged homes.	203,000 (male: 105,000, female: 98,000)	0	Lack of materials for repairs (windows, glass, aluminum).  1. Limited funds.
	# of people affected by conflict related displacement who receive cash assistance, cash for work assistance, materials, contracting to repair/ rebuild their moderately to severely damaged homes	55,000 (male: 27,300, female: 28,500 )	0	Lack of construction materials.  Limited funds.
Support the safe return and early recovery of persons displaced by the conflict by allowing them access to their homes, and facilitate the movement of basic supplies and services by removing rubble and debris	# of MT of rubble cleared from access roads, houses, roads, pavements and other spaces in Gaza	100,000	0	Appropriate heavy machinery and equipment to manage rubble, including crushers, are not adequate  Dump sites identification and management  Environmental constrains.



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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### Affected population groups for WASH interventions

#### **IDPs currently in shelters and host families**

After the start of the ceasefire, the number of IDPs hosted in UNRWA shelters dropped drastically, from 300,000 and is since stabilizing (the number on 3 September was 60,812 in 31 shelters). The number of IDPs in governmental schools dropped from 12,000 to 1,300. It is believed that an unaccounted for number of families are still residing in informal shelters. The number of persons staying with host families is unknown.

#### **Permanently displaced families without the possibility of return to their properties**

According to the shelter cluster, 18,000 households, or approximately 100,000 individuals have lost their homes which were destroyed or severely damaged. All proposed transitional and future shelter options will require water and sanitation services. However, these can only be started after a decision for recommended shelter options has been taken. Currently, proposed options consist of collective shelters, continued stay in host families with vouchers or other types of support, rental subsidies and re-integration packages. Decisions for reconstruction have yet to be taken.

#### **Communities and neighbourhoods with damaged water and sanitation infrastructure**

CMWU reports the following functionality of water and sanitation services (26 August): 75 per cent of the water network has been rendered functional after receiving emergency repairs, and now supply water on a regular basis. Overall, 80 per cent of the wastewater services, 60 per cent of desalination plants and 70 per cent of wastewater treatment plant capacity is functional. Noting that these figures relate to the total infrastructure of the whole Gaza Strip. Damages in affected communities east of Salah Ed Den are much more severe and functionality therefore much lower.

It is feared that the estimated drop in IDPs, of 250,000 in one day, will put considerable pressure on the water sector and the humanitarian community to deliver services to communities and neighborhoods. Part of the current IDP numbers may be attributed to the lack of access, in particular to water. The WASH Cluster is currently assessing, with CMWU and municipalities, where people have moved to and what condition of water and sanitation services exist at their current



**PEOPLE IN NEED**  
1.4 million



**PEOPLE TARGETED**  
1.4 million

**PEOPLE REACHED**  
Total: 510,000



**REQUIREMENTS (US\$)**

**39 million**

location, in order to define response options. Families who have chosen to live in makeshift shelters next to their destroyed houses are already seen to be living without access to adequate sanitation. WASH cluster needs to focus on the lack of sanitation in destroyed areas, in particular in view of the coming winter season and expected rains.

### Findings of PWA/CMWU and MIRA assessments

PWA/CMWU conducted a rapid damage assessment from 7th July to 14th August. Damage occurred to groundwater wells, desalination plants, water reservoirs, water networks, wastewater treatment plants, wastewater collection networks and pumping stations. The total / partial destruction after the assessment stands at:

- (i) **Water Supply:** filtration and treatment plants (10 per cent totally destroyed / 19 per cent partially destroyed), distribution centers (24 per cent / 25 per cent), wells (five per cent / seven per cent), pumping stations (0 per cent / 38 per cent), storage tanks (19 per cent / 42 per cent).
- (ii) **Wastewater Services:** wastewater treatment (0 per cent totally destroyed / 60 per cent partially destroyed), disposal systems (0 per cent / 10 per cent), sewage pumping stations (0 per cent / 27 per cent).

The damage assessment report further identified over 33,000 meters of damage to the water and wastewater networks, with the majority located in Khan Younis

(17,800 km), particularly Bani Suheila, Abasan Al Jadida, Khuza'a, Al Fukhari, and Al Qarara. Damages in Northern Gaza are not included in this figure and will be extensive. Bulldozer damage had a significant impact, in addition to damage from bombing and artillery fire in the eastern areas and Beit Hanoun.

CMWU has been actively repairing damages, and has addressed 80 per cent of the priority repairs focusing on assisting the largest number of people. Despite this, current estimates are that 20 to 30 per cent of households, or 450,000 people, remain unable to access municipal water due to damages and/or low pressure. Additionally, many of these repairs are temporary and will require longer term repair after emergency works are completed, and many unseen damages are not yet known.

Households buy potable desalinated water from private vendors and tankers, whose systems were also disrupted by the war. Demand for desalinated water has also increased, due to shortages in municipal supplies and use of desalinated water for domestic uses. Some areas have reported increases in prices of tankered water, up to double previous rates; other areas report only marginal price increases. The price change decreases the economic access of already vulnerable families, exacerbating the problems of access to drinking water. Stabilizing desalinated water prices and increasing families' ability to purchase this water is critical.

Villages that received Merkorot water via the network (potable) or small municipal desalination plants, such as Khuza'a, Abasan Al Jedida, Abisan Kabira and Juhor Ad Dek, were particularly affected, as they were unlikely to have established relationships with private tankers and had badly damaged networks. The fact that the Gaza drinking water supply is reliant on the private sector makes collecting information on access to drinking water challenging.

Household water storage in each governorate is also critical, with some areas such as Beit Hanoun, Wadi Al Salqa, Shokat as Sufi, Khu'zaa, Juhor Ad Dek, and Az Zahra'a losing up to 70 – 95 per cent of previous household storage capacity.

Damages to the water and sewage treatment infrastructure and the inability to repair them, as well as the inadequate hygiene facilities in the IDP shelters,

have resulted in reduced opportunities for washing, using toilets, and basic hygiene. Reduced access to water, limited privacy and cramped living conditions have led to increased cases of diarrhea, lice, and skin rashes, most acutely in temporary school shelters. This has negatively impacted the privacy and dignity of women and girls at IDP centers and host families in particular.

Solid waste was being collected in most areas, although less frequently than usual, and was not transported to landfills. Instead, waste was being gathered to temporary sites within communities. Areas with significant numbers of IDPs, such as Gaza City or Jabaliya, have the same or reduced amount of equipment, yet face increased population size which puts a further strain on capacity.

#### Provided and ongoing response

Response capacity stands at the following figures: 18 agencies with their local partners are currently included in the WASH emergency response in Gaza: ACF, ANERA, CHF, Dan Church Aid (Jabalia Rehabilitation Center), GVC, ICRC, Islamic Relief, Maan, Mercy Corps, Oxfam GB, PARC, PHG, PRCS, PU-AMI, Save the Children, UNICEF, Welfare Association. Twelve of them have ongoing operations.

These agencies report in 12 different response activities, namely: Support to network and facilities repair, generators and spare parts, consumables (including chlorine), potable water trucking, domestic water trucking, provision of bulk storage (tanks) and HH storage (jerry cans), set up of public distribution points, bottled water, water vouchers, hygiene kits, hygiene promotion.

Agencies work in all Gaza Strip governorates, including the following municipalities: Khan Yunis: Abasan al Kabira, Bani Suheila, Khan Yunis, Khan Yunis Camp, Khuza'a (5), Middle Area: Al Maghazi, Al Burej, An Nusseirat, Az Zawayda, Deir al Balah, Deir al Balah Camp, Moghraqa, Zahra, Juhor Ad Dek, Mussader, Wadi As Salqa (11), North Gaza: Jabalia, Beit Lahiya, Beit Hanoun (3), Rafah: Rafah, Shokat.

## WASH Cluster priorities: Future response needed

The WASH cluster priorities are grouped into two types of interventions:

- A. Support to service providers; and,
- B. Response at household and community level.

### A. Support to service providers: Needs for repair of damaged water and sanitation infrastructure

The PWA/CMWU damage assessment report is available. The preliminary cost is estimated at around US \$34 million at the time of publishing the report, is expected to increase due to unforeseen damages hidden under the mass of debris. Top urgent emergency repairs have been continuously carried out. Repairs have focused on main lines and densely populated areas. Eight water technicians lost their lives during operation, maintenance and repair works; some of them were directly targeted. Four GEDCO technicians were killed while on duty.

Damage repair is grouped into four phases: (A) Urgent repair activities (ongoing process); (B) Fast track plan (focusing on providing minimum water and wastewater services, this includes replacement and repairs for water and wastewater networks); (C) Intermediate track plan; and, (D) Longer term track plan.

In order to carry out these repairs financial resources, equipment and spare parts are needed. The strengthening of coping mechanisms (self-help initiatives of families and communities and the inclusion of the private sector), in particular construction companies and manufacturers of items such as pipes and storage tanks, is essential to deliver the most efficient and fastest possible emergency response and recovery interventions. The WASH cluster plans to carry out a mapping exercise of capacities and bottlenecks, with the aim of formulating appropriate measures and projects to strengthen self-recovery.

The electricity system has been severely damaged and needs urgent repair. Gaza's sole power plant was hit. Before the start of hostilities, the Gaza Strip was supplied with electricity from three sources: purchases from Israel (120 megawatts, MW) and from Egypt (28 MW), and production by the Gaza Power Plant (GPP) (60 MW). This supply met approximately 46 per cent of the estimated demand.

Water and wastewater facilities with electrical generators are heavily used and overloaded by long hours of operations. Additional and replacement generators are urgently required. All generators need continuous diesel fuel supply until the electrical power plant will be functioning again. UNRWA is currently supplying 500,000 litres of diesel fuel. Only with longer term funding to operate 'standby' generators, will WASH facilities continue to be operational.

Support to solid waste collection and disposal is essential, in particular for the Municipality of Gaza, including permanent disposal of the Yarmouk temporary solid waste dumping site.

### B. Support to households and communities:

WASH cluster partners support should include the following interventions:

- Potable water supply, in form of cash, water voucher, or in-kind trucking support;
- New water tankers for potable water trucking;
- Trucking of water for domestic use or temporary community distribution systems coordinated with CMWU;
- Bulk storage, PE plastic tanks and small storage (Jerry cans) including support to Gaza based production of tanks;
- Sanitary installations for IDPs and rehabilitation of household sanitation, solar heaters;
- Solid waste management trucking;
- Hygiene kits and vouchers for hygiene items;
- Hygiene promotion – Communities;
- Hygiene promotion - Mass media/Campaigns.

**All WASH Cluster activities have been and continue to be closely coordinated with water authorities and service providers.**

## Additional note

The package of projects put forward by the cluster should be regarded as a tool to activate immediate response, and not as an exhaustive list of needs and responses. The activities are, in fact, lifesaving and thus urgent funding must be mobilized as soon as possible. The appeal will have to be continuously expanded to include increased needs., noting that the lack of funding received before the escalation has increased vulnerability of the water and sanitation sector.

### Gaza Response WASH-- Logical Framework

Type of Response	Planned activities	Response Indicator	Target	Achieved/ Reached	Constraints in Meeting Targets
Support to service providers	A1. Support to water, wastewater network, and facilities repair A2. Support to electricity repair A3. Supply fuel for generators, facilities, and solid waste collection vehicles A4. Generators including spare parts and consumables A5. Other consumables, e.g. chlorine A6. Other spare parts and equipment for infrastructure repair, including large construction equipment	% of water and wastewater network that has been rendered functional after having received urgent repair activities	80%	77% water 81% wastewater	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued truce/ ceasefire situation allows repairs</li> <li>Necessary funding is secured</li> <li>Service providers have the necessary information for rebuilding plans from other sectors</li> <li>Spare parts, equipment and reconstruction material are allowed entry into Gaza</li> <li>Economic sanctions on energy are lifted. At a minimum, the electricity system is repaired and / or in its absence fuel is provided to run services</li> <li>Destroyed areas receive UXO/ERW clearance</li> <li>Unity government and/or humanitarian situation facilitates municipal service provision</li> <li>Shelter options and eligible families identified and registered</li> <li>Population movements tracked regularly.</li> </ol>
		% of population receiving water supply for at least 6 hours every 2 days	60%	25%	
		% of jointly agreed prioritized materials (spare parts, generators, fuel) delivered to service providers for repair, operation, and maintenance of WASH systems	75%	No baseline available	
		Support to Solid Waste Management of municipalities and communities	# of people (disaggregated by sex) benefitting from solid waste removed and appropriately managed	500,000	
Response at the household and community levels	B1. Potable water supply, in form of cash, water voucher, or in-kind trucking support including B2. New water tankers, B3. Water for domestic use trucking, B4. Bulk and HH storage including support to Gaza based production of tanks	# of IDPs being served by emergency water tankering or water vouchers to allow them to access a minimum amount of 3 liters of potable water per capita per day	600,000	422,749	
		# of households provided with domestic water storage tanks of at least 0.5 m <sup>3</sup> capacity.	25,000	2,391	
	B5. Sanitary installations for IDPs and rehabilitation of household sanitation, potentially including mobile latrines and B6. Solid waste collection at community level	# of IDPs outside of school shelters with access to emergency environmental sanitation services	10,000	0	
	B7. Hygiene kits and vouchers for hygiene items, B8/9. Hygiene promotion	# of people (disaggregated by sex) receiving hygiene kits and hygiene promotion outside of school shelters	100,000	10,000	



# ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE MOST VULNERABLE

Women and children have been most affected during the current hostilities, as evidenced by the high number of fatalities, injuries and displacement amongst them. The response will ensure that gender sensitive approaches will be mainstreamed throughout the response, starting with data collection for assessments of needs. In the immediate term, this is particularly critical to interventions related to shelter and NFIs. There are also indications of gender specific needs related to psychosocial support for boys and girls, as well as women.

Efforts to ensure outreach to women in particular during the emergency response will secure their access to critical information on available protection and basic services including reproductive health services and child health and hygiene. As the main care providers to their families, women will play a significant role in mitigating threats related to worsening water and sanitation conditions. Direct consultations will be pursued as a valuable source of information on the needs of the affected population and the adequacy of the humanitarian response.

Building on evidence from previous crises, the recovery stages will prioritize gender specific needs associated with coping strategies, such as increased incidence of domestic violence, early marriage and gender biases in access to livelihoods and shelter.

Particular attention will also be paid to the needs of the elderly and people with disabilities. It is important that comprehensive services are provided to persons with disabilities as part of the humanitarian response. These range from health care, rehabilitation services, provision of assistive devices and items, to psychosocial support (which often improves the quality of the rehabilitation while ensuring faster results) as well as livelihood support. The elderly and the chronically ill lack proper access to adequate medical treatment and medication; they require adult diapers and attention has to be paid to their special dietary needs. In addition, due to lack of transportation persons with disabilities and elderly persons reported facing challenges when required to evacuate their homes.

# GAZA CRISIS, WHAT IF?

## ...WE FAIL TO RESPOND



### If humanitarians are not able to raise funds and deliver aid for the Gaza crisis.

- 450,000 people will not have adequate access to water.
- More than 220 damaged schools will not be ready for the upcoming school year, added to the existing shortage of almost 200 schools.
- The trauma faced by over 373,000 children will go untreated with essential, direct psychosocial support.
- Over 110,000 IDPs will not receive the immediate food assistance they need to see them through these months of crisis.
- Over 37,000 housing units with major to minor damages will be left unrepaired, and the families that called them home will have no place to return to.

# ENDNOTES

1. OCHA Situation Report (as of 4 September 2014, 8:00 hrs): [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_sitrep\\_04\\_09\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_sitrep_04_09_2014.pdf)
2. Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) are explosive munitions left behind after a conflict, including unexploded artillery shells, grenades, mortars, rockets, air-dropped bombs, and cluster munitions. ERW consist of unexploded and abandoned explosive ordnance, but do not include landmines.
3. On 23 July 2014 UNMAS was tasked by the United Nations Secretary-General "to immediately develop and implement an effective security plan for the safe and secure handling of any weapons discovered in UN premises." Further, he has directed UNMAS to "immediately deploy personnel with expertise to deal with the situation."
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. OCHA Situation Report (as of 4 September 2014, 8:00 hrs): [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_sitrep\\_04\\_09\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_sitrep_04_09_2014.pdf)
7. In particular the IDPs located in the following places: Deir Al-Balah (Deir Al-Balah Locality - 15,000 IDPs ; Al Maghazi Camp - 14,000 IDPs; Al Musadda - 5,000 IDPs; Az Zawayda - 2,000 IDPs (300 families) are coming from Maghazi and Buriej, Gaza city and north Gaza); Gaza north (Beit Lahiya; Beit Hanoun - 50,000 IDPs); Khan Yunis: Abasan al Kabira - 28,000 IDPs are estimated; Bani Suheila; Khan Yunis; Wadi as Salqa - 10 IDPs estimated); Gaza: (Juhor ad Dik - 8,500 IDPs; Al Mughraqa (Abu Middein) - 9,000 IDPs estimated during the crisis, and 180 now; important sites contaminated such as Ez Zahra garden, El Wafa Hospital in Ez Zahra area); Rafah (Shokat as Sufi; An Naser).
8. OCHA Situation Report as of 4 September 2014, 8:00 hrs): [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_sitrep\\_04\\_09\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_sitrep_04_09_2014.pdf)
9. Gender-based violence is a broader umbrella term referring to any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females, which in most settings privilege men.
10. UNFPA: "Gaza Crisis: Impact on Reproductive Health and Obstetric Care, Final Report, 13 February 2009: [http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/gaza/docs/gaza\\_impact\\_rh.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/emergencies/gaza/docs/gaza_impact_rh.pdf)
11. The priorities listed in this section were the four overarching agreed strategic priorities for response used by clusters/sectors to guide and shape the formulation of their individual response plans.
12. Most of the assistance provided to the beneficiaries is of a cyclical nature and therefore funds should continue to be secured in order to assure uninterrupted assistance.
13. Sefsec 2014. This includes those who are food insecure and those who are vulnerable to food insecurity.
14. Child Protection actors have reached: 119,000 adults (58,310 females, 60,680 males); and 167,000 children (81,830 girls, 85,170 boys); Legal aid providers have reached: 1,608 individuals: (787 females, 821 males, including 314 girls and 328 boys); Gender-based violence service providers have reached: 34,134 women, 10,866 men, and 15,000 (children, 7350 girls, 7650 boys); and ERW Education activities have reached: 51,243 (directly reached) 1 million (indirectly reached).
15. OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 29 August 2014, 8:00 hrs): [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/humanitarian\\_Snapshot\\_31\\_august\\_2014\\_oPt\\_V4.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/humanitarian_Snapshot_31_august_2014_oPt_V4.pdf)/  
[http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/humanitarian\\_Snapshot\\_31\\_august\\_2014\\_oPt\\_V4.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/humanitarian_Snapshot_31_august_2014_oPt_V4.pdf)
16. Ibid.
17. OCHA Situation Report (28 August 2014 8:00 hrs): [http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha\\_opt\\_sitrep\\_28\\_08\\_2014.pdf](http://www.ochaopt.org/documents/ocha_opt_sitrep_28_08_2014.pdf)
18. According to a study by the Culture and Free Thought Association (CFTA) in 2012, widows of "martyrs" are forced to marry their husband's brother.
19. To date 60,000 household items mainly mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets, and the distribution of 100,000 hygiene kits for IDPs, host families and other people in need.

# LIST OF APPEAL PROJECTS

The majority of projects contained in this appeal are either new projects that have been developed in response to this crisis or existing 2014 SRP projects that have reprogrammed all of their activities and requirements towards meeting current needs in Gaza. A small minority of the projects in this appeal address both crisis needs and ongoing protracted needs in Gaza or Gaza and the West Bank. Such projects are indicated in the table with an \*.

## Education

Project Code	Appealing organisation	Project Title	Crisis Appeal requirement (USD)
OPT-14/ E/60999/R	NRC	'Better Learning' - Emergency Education Response	750,150 (of a broader project of \$932,150)
OPT-14/ E/61171/R	UNICEF	Urgent support to girls and boys in Gaza to ensure their return to school	15,513,173
OPT-14/ E/61173/R	UNICEF	Mitigating the impact of conflict on adolescent girls and boys through sports, art, and after schools community engagements.	1800228 (of a broader project of \$2,500,228)
OPT-14/ E/70157/R	UNDP	Education Facilities Emergency Rehabilitation in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	2,845,260
OPT-14/ E/70170/R	UNESCO	Protect education from attack, promote schools as safe zones and provide inclusive quality education in affected secondary schools in Gaza	750,000
OPT-14/ E/70220/R	CRS	PRP: Rehabilitation of Private Kindergartens	496,291
OPT-14/ E/70236/R	COOPI	Support to the Education Sector in Gaza	695,500
OPT-14/ E/70253/R	RI	Responding to critical emerging education needs in Gaza	1,434,705
OPT-14/ E/70620/R	SBOS	Non Food Items to 4000 Children of 1000 Displaced Families Affected by the Recent War in Northern Governorates of Gaza Strip	230,050
OPT-14/ E/70669/R	TASD	INEE and non-formal education for 6,000 school children displaced at 15 shelter centers after the recent war on Gaza	242,890
OPT-14/ E/70693/R	UNESCO	Protecting higher education institutions as safe zones and mitigating the impact of the crisis on university students and teachers to ensure the right to quality higher education in Gaza	1,000,000
OPT-14/ E/70716/R	ACTED	Emergency support to children through informal education	200,000
OPT-14/ E/70725/R	ACT/DCA	Providing school uniforms schools bags and stationary, to children who lost all their belongings during the Gaza 2014 war	241,000
OPT-14/ E/70847/R	SC	Supporting Gaza children to survive and thrive - Phase 1, relief	849,000
OPT-14/ E/70848/R	SC	An integrated community-based early recovery model for enhancing children's well-being and access to quality basic and early childhood education	2,250,000
OPT-14/ E/70849/R	SC	Restoration of Kindergarten Facilities in Gaza	3,276,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>32,574,247</b>



## Food Security

Project Code	Appealing organisation	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ER/60910/R	COOPI	Enhancement of protection and living conditions of vulnerable and marginalized communities of the northern governorates of West Bank and Gaza Strip	1,775,000 (of a broader project of \$2,902,375)
OPT-14/A/60976/R	FAO and ACF Spain	Emergency support to low resilience fishers, urban and peri-urban livelihoods in the Gaza Strip through small scale domestic food production	5,000,000
OPT-14/F/61024/R	WFP	Emergency food assistance to the non-refugee population in the Gaza Strip, EMOP 200298	63,160,303 (of a broader project of \$102,367,463)
OPT-14/A/61036/R	FAO	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience herders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	10,600,000 (of a broader project of \$13,500,000)
OPT-14/A/61109/R	FAO	Prepare and respond to shocks affecting low resilience farmers in the West Bank and Gaza	10,600,000 (of a broader project of \$13,500,000)
OPT-14/A/61167/R	Oxfam Italia	Emergency support to communities affected by IHL violation in Gaza Strip and WB	1,560,292 (of a broader project of \$1,816,000)
OPT-14/F/70117/R	WVI	Enhanced Food Security and Improved Access to Livelihoods of Vulnerable Families in the Gaza Strip	4,783,748
OPT-14/F/70130/R	FAFD	Emergency response - Support the steadfastness of the people displaced from the war of Gaza	148,000
OPT-14/F/70147/R	CARE International	Early Recovery and Protecting Livelihoods of Affected Small Scale Farmers by the Israeli Offensive, especially the so called "Protective Edge"	249,228
OPT-14/F/70184/R	WA	Restoration of affect agriculture land in support of livelihoods in Gaza strip immediatly post conflict	221,222
OPT-14/F/70206/R	SC	Livelihood Support to Vulnerable and Food Insecure Households in Gaza Strip through Cash for Work activities - Round III	1,086,000
OPT-14/F/70215/R	CRS	Restoring Livelihoods of Conflict-Affected Fishermen in Gaza	475,494
OPT-14/F/70239/R	OXFAM GB	Emergency Food Vouchers for Conflict Displaced Families in the Gaza Strip	1,877,141
OPT-14/F/70242/R	SCC	Humanitarian assistance and restoring livelihood of small-scale farmers in Gaza strip	620,000
OPT-14/F/70244/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent food needs of 28,490 IDPs (9,900 women, 6,590 men, 7,200 girls and 4,800 boys) in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, OPT, affected by Israeli military attacks, with a special focus on infants and children.	958,696
OPT-14/F/70248/R	PFA	Repair and Rehabilitation of Damaged Agricultural Open Fields in Khan Yunis and Middle Area Affected by the Recent War on Gaza	233,046
OPT-14/F/70256/R	UNRWA	Cash-for-Work Opportunities Supporting Emergency Response and Early Recovery in the Gaza Strip	8,000,000
OPT-14/F/70319/R	UNRWA	Food Distribution in Designated Emergency Shelters	150,195,000
OPT-14/F/70327/R	UNRWA	Cash for Work	6,680,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>268,223,180</b>





Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/H/61081/R	ACT/DCA	Humanitarian Emergency Response for Combating Malnutrition in under five year old children in The Gaza Strip	165000 (of a broader project of \$765,557)
OPT-14/H/61093/R	UNFPA/MAP	Life-saving continuum of obstetric and newborn care in the Gaza Strip	395,280
OPT-14/H/70097/R	Al Makassed Hospital	Medical care for Gaza casualties	5,000,000
OPT-14/H/70125/R	UHCW	Emergency Intervention in order to guarantee health services in the Northern area of Gaza Strip - Palestine	265,197
OPT-14/H/70127/R	UNFPA	Enhance institutional and community level emergency preparedness and response for reproductive health	756,000
OPT-14/H/70168/R	HelpAge International	Gaza Emergency: A health and protection response targeting older widows, women and men	438,410
OPT-14/H/70176/R	WHO	Procurement of essential pharmaceuticals and supplies to the health sector to respond to most urgent humanitarian needs in oPt.	7,640,707
OPT-14/H/70203/R	HI	Emergency intervention for the most vulnerable women, men and children affected by the Gaza crisis	770,000
OPT-14/H/70207/R	Medico International	Gaza War 2014: Life-saving Primary Health and Post-surgical Medical Care and Urgently Required Medical Supplies to the Stock of the MoH in the Gaza Strip	653,923
OPT-14/H/70209/R	WHO	Strengthening health information and coordination in emergency for more effective humanitarian health action in Gaza	462,000
OPT-14/H/70247/R	MDM	Support of the surgical response in Gaza, to face the continuous inflow of injured people, due to the "protective Edge Operation"	150,000
OPT-14/H/70251/R	MDM	Support to psychosocial response for Gaza emergency 2014	60,000
OPT-14/H/70323/R	UNRWA	Ensuring access to health care in the Gaza Strip	7,907,415
OPT-14/H/70255/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Urgent child health care and improved young child feeding for affected communities	4,729,536
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>29,393,468</b>

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/MA/60531/R	UNMAS	Protection of the people living and working in Gaza against the increased risk posed by Explosive Remnants of War	1,500,000
OPT-14/H/61043/R	ACT/DCA	Providing Psychosocial Support for Children in Northern Gaza and mobile emergency trauma outreach	433,777 (of a broader project for \$515,410)
OPT-14/H/61196/R	UNICEF	Gaza Component scaled up: Humanitarian Psychosocial Response for Children and Families	3,491,247 (of a broader project of \$4,381,247)
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61197/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Community Based Humanitarian Child Protection Mechanisms in Gaza (Child Friendly Spaces)	1,368,095
OPT-14/MA/61199/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Saving Lives of Children and Families through mine/ ERW risk education (MRE) in oPt	234,533
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/61200/R	UNICEF	Informing humanitarian programmatic and advocacy response through documentation of grave violations against children affected by armed conflict	556,416
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70114/R	WVI	Psychosocial support for war-affected children and mothers in Gaza.	2,368,800
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70129/R	CMBM	Alleviating Psychological Trauma and Stress Among Children and Emergency Service Providers	450,149
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70138/R	IMC	Psychosocial support for children and their families residing in ARA affected by the on-going hostilities	439,583
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70163/R	PCHR	Enhanced protection for civilians in the Gaza Strip and challenging impunity	577,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70175/R	TASD	An Emergency Recovery of 1,000 Displaced Families and their 4,000 Children Through Psychosocial Support	212,074
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70188/R	ACT/CA UK	Essential Psychosocial support for vulnerable people in Khan Younis, Gaza	120,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70189/R	B'Tselem	Promoting respect for IHL and human rights: Gaza Crisis Appeal 2014	50,587
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70196/R	WCH	psychosocial protection emergency project	311,688
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70219/R	Solidaridad	Comprehensive protection response, including GBV, to women, men girls and boys affected by the Crisis in the Gaza Strip	178,200
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70231/R	SC	Intensive Family Focused Crisis Counseling Services for Gaza	1,445,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70243/R	UN Women	Improved psychosocial status and SGBV support to women, men, girls and boys in overcrowded and internally displaced families in the Gaza Strip	235,332
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70326/R	UNRWA	Psychosocial support	5,100,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70674/R	Al Mezan	Provision of legal assistance to Palestinians in Gaza seeking accountability and/or redress in Israel following Operation Protective Edge	356,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70683/R	UNFPA	Responding to -increased vulnerability of Gender Based Violence among displaced population- in Shelters and hosting communities in -Crisis affected Gaza	529,000
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70688/R	NRC	Legal assistance for IDPs in Gaza to access shelter assistance and other services	181,500
OPT-14/P-HR-RL/70859/R	Internews	Gaza Humanitarian Information Service (GHIS), Bridges With Gaza (Jossor ma'Gaza)	481,000
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>20,619,981</b>



## Shelter and Non Food Items

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/S-NF/60446/R	NRC	Emergency response to new displacement related shelter/NFI needs in Gaza Strip	645,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70135/R	MDC	Support For Gaza's Displaced People:Health, Dignity, Safety and Well-Being	807,736
OPT-14/S-NF/70136/R	UN-HABITAT	Repair of Minor Housing Damage with Households	2,117,670
OPT-14/S-NF/70148/R	UNDP	Emergency Rubble and Debris removal in the Gaza Strip-Gaza 2014	1,321,243
OPT-14/S-NF/70164/R	UN-HABITAT	Urban Profiling - assessment of priority urban areas	347,425
OPT-14/S-NF/70177/R	Global Communities	Emergency Non-Food Item (NFI) Assistance	250,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70186/R	Global Communities	Emergency Shelter Rehabilitation and Winterization	2,000,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70211/R	UNDP	Emergency Cash Assistance for affected Non-refugee families in Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	3,309,995
OPT-14/S-NF/70223/R	UNDP	Quick Impact Housing Rehabilitation Programme in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	14,958,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70301/R	UNOPS	To provide access to electricity for IDPs in Gaza	11,545,407
OPT-14/S-NF/70320/R	UNRWA	Non-Food Items Distribution in the Gaza Strip	37,290,429
OPT-14/S-NF/70330/R	UNRWA	Conditional Cash Assistance	9,605,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70331/R	UNRWA	UNRWA Installation Repair	1,560,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70329/R	UNRWA	Shelter repair	45,875,000
OPT-14/S-NF/70701/R	RA	Emergency relief to some of Gaza's most vulnerable (disabled and their families, newborns and moms) who have lost their homes in Israeli operation "Protective Edge" 150	126,139
OPT-14/S-NF/70668/R	COOPI	Emergency response for the distribution of NFIs to the HHs affected by the hostilities in Gaza Strip	512,016
OPT-14/S-NF/70667/R	ACTED	Emergency assistance to households with homes affected by minor damages in the Gaza strip	702,990
OPT-14/S-NF/70664/R	Global Communities	Emergency and Transitional Shelter Assistance (ETSA)	8,837,100
OPT-14/S-NF/70658/R	UNDP	Emergency Transitional Housing - Gaza Crisis 2014	15,680,001
OPT-14/S-NF/70576/R	HAI	Supporting displaced Gazans vulnerable families with housing units	321,700
OPT-14/S-NF/70498/R	CMAD	Emergency and Humanitarian Assistance to families displaced in Gaza due to the recent hostilities	219,136
OPT-14/S-NF/70318/R	TdH - L	Meeting the immediate relief, child protection and livelihood needs of 1,600 families in Gaza	685,791
<b>Total</b>			<b>158,717,778</b>



## Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Project Code	Appealing Organization	Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ WS/61095/R	ACF	WASH emergency response in Gaza: rehabilitation of household and community WASH infrastructure, and provision of safe drinking water	982,930
OPT-14/ WS/61161/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: WASH Cluster Coordination	308,853
OPT-14/ WS/70113/R	WVI	Hygiene support for war-affected families in Gaza.	2,281,250
OPT-14/ WS/70201/R	UNDP	Emergency Solid Waste Removal and Management in the Gaza Strip - Gaza 2014	1,102,500
OPT-14/ WS/70254/R	UNICEF	Gaza crisis: Immediate WASH response to ensure provision of safe drinking water and urgent hygiene improvement	11,876,216
OPT-14/ WS/70257/R	GVC	Emergency Response to Water and Sanitation needs in the Middle Area, Gaza Strip	1,725,639
OPT-14/ WS/70261/R	NRC	Rapid response to emergency WASH needs in Gaza Strip	984,400
OPT-14/ WS/70263/R	OXFAM GB	Emergency Water Supply for Conflict Displaced Families in the Gaza Strip	1,115,635
OPT-14/ WS/70266/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent water and hygiene needs of 16,940 IDPs in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, oPt, affected by the crisis, with a special focus on women and children	320,580
OPT-14/ WS/70267/R	ACPP	Emergency action to mitigate the urgent WASH needs of 24.000 people (8.640 women, 5.760 men, 5.760 girls and 3.840 boys) in vulnerable areas of the Gaza Strip, OPT, affected by Israeli military attacks, with a special focus on women and children.	669,350
OPT-14/ WS/70285/R	SC	Restore the water supply and improve hygiene in affected Households in Eastern Gaza city	1,450,000
OPT-14/ WS/70325/R	UNRWA	Environmental Health (WASH)	16,280,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>39,097,353</b>



## Coordination and Support Services

Project Code		Project Title	Crisis Appeal Request (US\$)
OPT-14/ CSS/70237/R	UN Women	Engendering Emergency Humanitarian Response to the Gaza Crisis	202,500
OPT-14/ CSS/70691/R	WFP	Logistics Cluster Support and Logistics Augmentation in Response to the Gaza Crisis	2,402,579
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>2,605,079</b>







**UNITED NATIONS**  
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